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PRESIDENT WON MANY VOTES BY SUFFRAGE VIEWS

Analysis of Woman Vote Indicates They Were Actuated by Candidate's Past Performances Rather Than Promises

So much has been written and said about the women vote by others than those who did the voting, that the National American Women Suffrage Association considers it of interest and profit to submit some testimony from the women voters themselves. Among the representations claimed as conclusively proved by the women vote, the chief has been that the western woman is indifferent to her eastern sister's enfranchisement, as shown by her predilection for Mr. Wilson in spite of Mr. Hughes's pronounced commitment in favor of the federal suffrage amendment. It is in regard to this particular aspect of the question that the testimony on file at the national suffrage headquarters is of particular interest.

This testimony comes from every suffrage State in the Union, and from it leaps the salient insistence that, whichever way they voted, the women were not, in their own conviction, turning a cold shoulder upon the Federal suffrage amendment. Some voted for Hughes, some for Wilson, but it would seem that in casting up chances, so far as the amendment was concerned, the woman voter showed a disposition to rest her faith on achievement rather than on promise. Mr. Hughes had come out for the amendment, but he was appraised as a late comer-out. Mr. Wilson's earlier conversion to suffrage and actual vote for suffrage and actual grip on his party weighed heavily in his favor.

A Kansas woman sums up the indications thus: "Many of our women voted for Wilson because he voted for suffrage in New Jersey and because if elected for a second term he could do more for suffrage than in the first when his party had been so opposed."

This conviction that Wilson could handle a reluctant party better than it could be handled under a Republican administration, itself not committed to nation-wide suffrage as a party measure, is voiced by an Illinois woman also: "Some women (Republican) and some Democratic suffragists thought if the Republican party insisted on a Democratic suffrage plank Wilson could put it through as well as Republicans."

And again, from Washington: "Mr. Wilson voted for suffrage in New Jersey. Mr. Hughes, as far as we could learn, had not voted for anything in ten years. The Democratic platform promised quite as much for suffrage as did the Republican platform."

An Oregon woman declares that she worked for the return of President Wilson as hard as she could and "I never failed to emphasize on every occasion that President Wilson voted for suffrage and that I heard him say in Atlantic City that in the end we would not quarrel about method. I for one shall be greatly disappointed if the Federal amendment does not pass during the next administration."

"From my personal interviews with women all over the State," writes a Nevada woman, "I can honestly say that the vote for Wilson was not an indication that the women do not care about the Federal amendment. Women here are rejoicing over having cast their first ballot and are more anxious than ever that all women should have the same right."

And a California woman who voted for Hughes points out that it is a signal fact that in only one State could the woman's vote be separately counted, and in that State they voted for the candidate who was outspokenly in favor of the Federal amendment.

What an Idaho woman says about the part of reactionary forces behind Hughes is voiced by not a few. "As many Republican men as Republican women voted the Democratic ticket this year for the sole purpose of 'getting rid of the gang.' The political pot needed cleaning."

In a pointed analysis of the Woman Vote, Miss Anna Louise Strong, one of the representative women of the Pacific coast, known far and wide for her vivid powers in advanced social and industrial programs, in a résumé of reasons why she voted for Mr. Wilson summarizes considerations that weighed with the western woman voter as follows:

"The Democratic platform was practically identical with the Republican, and the character of the two candidates differed only in that one had been 'broadened by four years' experience in the White House, and the other 'had spent those years in the ultra-conservative atmosphere of the Supreme Court.' Their utterances showed this difference, also. Wilson:

"'My belief in woman suffrage and my vote of a Federal amendment had also much to do with my vote. I understood [illegible]

(Continued on page 5)

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Plan Ballot for French Women Who Represent Deceased Male Relative

Maurice Barre's Bill Would Confer Suffrage on Female Relative of Dead Soldier—Objections to Plural Voting —Opinions of French Press

Although French women cannot yet flatter themselves with the bright hopes of the suffrage that our English sisters see shining before them, nevertheless we may say that in France too the suffrage cause has made serious progress, especially in the last few months, in spite of the intentional silence of suffragists on the subject since the war, absorbed as they have been by more pressing duties.

Maurice Barre's Bill

Maurice Barrès' Bill to preserve the vote of soldiers who have died for their country has never been brought in in the Chamber; it is talked about from time to time, but it has not much vitality.

The Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes has no intention of using its influence to oppose this scheme, but it will take no part in it. It arises from a poetic and patriotic impulse, but in no way stands for the principle of women's votes. It would have the one advantage of accustoming people to the sight of women voting. As it would involve plural voting, the vote of the dead not being reserved exclusively for women, it would meet with great opposition in the Chamber from certain parties.

Possibly, after all, it will never be brought in, for we are happy to say that the celebrated author, Maurice Barrès, is in process of development, as is shown in the following passage in an article in the Echo de Paris of Nov. 13, 1916, called "Amongst the Widows of the War":

"The wives and mothers whose home is bereaved deserve to inherit the civic legacy of those whom they have helped with all their energy to save France. Before the war I had never given my mind to the claims of women, or rather, I felt repugnance to them, and saw no reason for them. Today a series of facts, the whole experience of the war, have persuaded me. Our soldiers, in the great majority of cases, have received from their homes, from their mothers, and from their wives, powerful support. Large numbers of women are working on the land, in munitions, in offices, in field hospitals. It seems to me just and right that those who have collaborated in the national defence should tomorrow be closely associated with the whole life of France. I am ready from today to join with them in this claim."

The Echo de Paris is much read in certain circles which are still out of sympathy with woman suffrage, and the opinion of Maurice Barrès may have considerable influence in these quarters. The president of the Union Française therefore wrote to thank him for having given public expression to his change of opinion.

Suffrage Bill of M. Bonlieaux Stopped.

Another proposed universal suffrage law has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Bonlieaux Dumont. It demands the extension of the franchise to [illegible] women and children, an important part of the population which at present is unrepresented. The bill would give a personal vote to unmarried women, but would not allow it to married women; the father would vote for wife and children. A widow would regain her right to vote, and would exercise it for her children. The bill involving as it does plural voting, would meet with great opposition in the Chamber, and as it does not recognize in any way the right of the married woman to vote as a responsible person, but classes her with minors, we are not concerned in any way with the proposal.

The Suffrage Bill of MM. Buisson and Flandin

The President and General Secretary of the U. F. S. F. have, on the other hand, taken various steps with regard to the suffrage bill introduced in the Chamber in June, 1914, by M. Ferdinand Buisson, and the discussion of which was arrested by the war.

M. Ferdinand Buisson not having been re-elected deputy, the bill has been entrusted to a new deputy, and we may hope that the bill introduced by M. Etienne Flandin will come before the Chamber before the end of the year.

The Press

A passage by Monsieur de Waleffe and another by Monsieur Urbain Gohier appeared in the Journal, one of the most widely read papers:

"In view of the happy manner in which he has conducted European affairs, dare the European male presume to claim a monopoly of good sense? Women are deficient in genius? Agreed! All great discoveries have been made by men? Be it so! But, to reconstruct the France of tomorrow, we shall need above all laws concerning the birthrate, care of children, tuberculosis, alcoholism, good finance, wise economy. In our homes the qualities of men and women balance each other. Why do we destroy the natural balance in the home State of France? In any case, even sceptics admit what the result of government by man alone has been in the world. We risk nothing by associating woman with him. Even if she does no better, I defy her to do worse!"—Maurice de Waleffe.

"The woman voter would mean the end of alcoholism; it would mean hygiene at school, in the workshop, in the factory, in the farm; it would mean equal pay for equal work, protection secured for children, for war orphans, for all orphans. The war, which seemed to provide an argument against woman suffrage, furnishes an argument for it. Women do not fight. Well, and what about men of 50, and the reserves, and the cripples, and the mobilized men not called to the front? There are seven million male electors who will not have been under fire. The vote must be taken solely from time of peace or the women."—Urbain Gohier.

INDEPENDENTS TO RULE NEXT HOUSE

Party Allegiance So Close Miss Rankin May Be Necessary for a Bare Majority

Independent members of the incoming House of Representatives are planning an organization to work apart from both Democrats and Republicans with the avowed purpose of enforcing radical changes in the rules.

Conferences have proceeded quietly, usually on the floor of the House. Participants are disinclined to talk, for both Democrats and Republicans are eagerly seeking their favor as the speakership situation daily becomes more doubtful. Representative Randall of California, a Prohibitionist, indicated recently, however, the nature of the immediate plans.

"We are anxious that the rules be amended so that the people may know what their representatives are doing," he said. "The present system of voting in the committee of the whole, makes it possible for members to frequently conceal their votes on very important proposals. I think if we can remedy this situation and make some changes in the method of reporting bills from committees, an independent organization will be worth while."

Four independents, Representatives Shell of Minnesota, and Martin of Louisiana, Progressives; Randall of California, Prohibitionist, and London of New York, Socialist, are in the present House. They hope that Representatives-elect Fuller of Massachusetts, and Kelley of Pennsylvania, and Rankin of Montana will join them. Messrs. Fuller and Kelley were elected as independents. Miss Rankin is a Republican, but hope of her independence is based on the fact that she was opposed by the Republican organization in the primary. The personnel of the coming House still is in doubt. Both Speaker Clark and Republican Leader Mann declare that their respective sides would have at least 218 votes, a majority, on the speakership.

PARADE IN JAPAN RAPS SEGREGATION

Christian Women of Jananese City Make Public Protest Against Vicious Quarters

Headed by Mrs. Kaji Yajima, the eighty-two-year-old president of the Japanese Woman's Temperance Society, the Christian women of Osaka, Japan, recently marched in a procession protesting against licensed quarters for immorality.

Last April a new permit to open a seventeen-acre quarter within a short distance of the great play-centre of the city, stirred up strong opposition among the citizens; and the contest has been waxing so great that, according to the Northfield Record of Christian Work, it may lead to the break-up of licensed vice all over Japan.

The protest of the women was presented in petition form to Governor Okubo, who is a Yale graduate. A Tokyo publication, "The Far East," quoted by the Literary Digest, says that the women were unable to see the Governor, who was "busy," and were referred to the chief of police.

"All that woman asks through this movement is to be allowed to prove what she can do; to prove it by liberty of choice, by liberty of action, the only means by which it can be settled how much and what she can do."—Wendell Phillips.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Woman's Journal takes pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. George Brewster Gallup as business manager and publisher. Mr. Gallup comes to the Journal a thoroughly experienced newspaperman as well as a life-long advocate of equal suffrage. His newspaper experience includes connection with the Albany Argus, New York World, New York Truth, the Metropolitan Magazine and the Cosmopolitan Magazine. In civic and municipal affairs, Mr. Gallup is recognized as one of the leading authorities of New England, and many readers of the Journal will feel personally acquainted with him through his speeches upon city planning and kindred subjects. His selection as publisher of the Woman's Journal came after a long and exhaustive search on the part of the directors, and his unique qualifications for the post promise much for the future success of the Journal, and will give added impetus to the suffrage cause.

EXPERTS CLOSE JOURNAL FORMS

Prominent Citizens Act as Critics and Express Opinions

Just as this anniversary number of The Journal was about to go to press, a few expert critics and friends gathered to judge the changes. They expressed their opinions, which were put into type and inserted below at the last moment:

Frank A. Black, Advertising Manager of William Filene's Sons, and Member Executive Committee Associated Advertising Clubs of the World:—

A paper that thinks, intended for people who think, with efficiency magnified greatly by the new dress.

William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., Investment Banker:—

The appearance of The Woman's Journal in this new garb is merely another piece of contemporary evidence of the persistent advance of the suffrage movement, the success of which is inevitable because of the element of justice which inheres in woman's claim to citizenship.

F. N. Barbour, Treasurer Johnson Educator Food Co.:—

The idea of equality between men and women needs a progressive exponent—here it is.

Perry Walton, of Walton Advertising & Printing Co.:—

The Woman's Journal, in make-up and subject matter, is now a real newspaper.

Montana Voters Elect Two Women to House

There will be two women sitting in the next Montana House of Representatives. They are Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway of Stevensville and Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls of Kalispel. Both were faithful suffrage workers in the Montana campaign. Mrs. Ingalls was president of the Equality Club of Kalispel. Mrs. Hathaway was prominent in the lobby which secured the enactment of the bill submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters of the State, and helped materially in the following successful campaign.

In this campaign she spoke for both temperance and suffrage. In the effort to secure equal political rights for women she spoke in every county in the State, and her speaking tours have given her a wide acquaintance in the State. She expects to introduce a number of measures in the interest of women in the coming session of the House.

In speaking of her campaign, Mrs. Ingalls said:

"The campaign was really a pleasant affair. It was so clean and so free from unpleasant personalities on both sides. I have lived here 27 years and everywhere we went, I met with friends and acquaintances. At the general election I received a splendid vote (next to the highest), which, considering the fact of the newness of women in this field, I very much appreciate.

"With regard to the work next session, the things that men can do better than I, will be left to them. I expect to inform myself and cast my vote and say influence I may have on the right side. My own work will be along humanitarian lines."

Mrs. Ingalls is interested in farming and, with her son-in-law, operates one of the most productive farms in the Flathead valley. She has two children. Mrs. Hathaway, also, has devoted much of her time to agriculture, especially in the summers when suffrage activities were at the minimum. She is the owner of a farm in the Bitter Root valley.

QUIET LIFE FOR CONGRESSWOMAN

Miss Rankin Gives Few Interviews —Kept Away from Moving Picture Man

Since Jeannette Rankin's election to Congress, much has been written about her which existed only in the imagination of the writer. As a matter of fact, according to the Absarokee (Mont.) Enterprise, she has remained quietly at home and has given interviews to practically no one. It is true she has been besieged by moving picture men until it became a serious annoyance to the family and this is the story of how she at last consented to be featured for the movies.

Perhaps Miss Rankin was not so averse to being caught by the camera, but she felt that the manner of featuring the film would not add to the dignity of her position and she steadily refused to pose for the movie artist. As the camera man had evidently received orders to stick, the affair resolved itself to a real siege, and Miss Rankin was obliged to cancel all her social engagements because it was quite impossible for her to leave her home.

Not only that, but the students at the university in Missoula felt as though they were entitled to a visit from their distinguished townswoman and university graduate, and they wished to receive her on the university campus with all the pomp and enthusiasm which college students the world over are wont to display on even less important occasions.

It remained for Mrs. K. W. Jameson, dean of women at the university, to find a happy solution of the whole difficulty. For Dean Jameson argued that now Miss Rankin belonged to the whole State, and that if the moving picture man was so anxious to feature the new congresswoman, he should be allowed to do so, but with a stage setting which was worthy of the occasion and which would bring real prestige to the university.

So she proposed that Miss Rankin be allowed to come to the campus unmolested and the camera man should contract to take 100 feet of film showing the university buildings, the splendid campus, the big white M on the hillside [illegible] and the snow-capped mountains in the distance. Perhaps no other university in the world has more magnificent natural surroundings than has the college at Missoula and to show this on the screen would not only be a very effective advertisement for the University of Montana, but a source of great inspiration and pride to all the citizens of the State.

And so, on the campus of her own Alma Mater, Miss Rankin was finally photographed, while addressing the whole body of students, assembled there to do her honor, and thanks to Dean Jameson, the first movie of the congresswoman will not only be of great interest to the millions who see it but it will be of great educational and inspirational value to the State of Montana.

VOTED ON SUFFRAGE UNDER SHELL FIRE

British Columbia Soldiers Went to Improvised Polls in Ruins of French Homes

Probably the most picturesque election in which suffrage has ever been voted upon was found in the recent polls of the British Columbia men at the front.

Polling booths were established in the shell-wrecked houses of the ruined French villages just behind the front line, and the men came in from the trenches in squads of twenty or thirty. Shells and bullets whistled around them as each soldier marked his ballot and placed it in an envelope on which he wrote his rank, company and battalion number, his home address and former voting place.

NEVADA WOMEN GET HIGH GRADES

Figures compiled by Dean J. C. Watson, showing the comparative grades made by University of Nevada students in the last semester, show that the women's scholastic average was 85.09, while that of the men was only 77.81, a difference of 6.45 per cent. in favor of the women. It looks as if Nevada did a wise thing when it enfranchised its women.

NEW YEAR PROMISES BIG THINGS FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Victories for the Cause Have Been Coming Thick and Fast During Recent Years—Present Situation—Historical Resume

The year 1917 opens with the brightest outlook for equal suffrage that the cause has ever had. For the first time, the national platform of every political party contains a plank declaring that women ought to vote. For the first time, a woman has been elected to Congress. For the first time, the women of twelve States have taken part in a great national election, and have been an important factor in the result. The Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, which six years ago was looked upon in Congress as wholly negligible, now commands the most serious attention from the leaders of all parties, and all clear-sighted persons realize that its passage through Congress cannot be permanently delayed.

The suffrage movement has already won 89 substantial victories. At first they were few and far between; of late years they have come thick and fast.

Ninety years ago women could not vote anywhere, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Jersey and Oklahoma, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man. In Montana, tax-paying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the provinces of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan, and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prud'hommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women have been given full suffrage in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alaska, Denmark, Russia and Yucatan; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India), and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and local rights of suffrage were extended to women in a number of cities, ranging from Canada to the Gulf.

Full suffrage for women has made more progress during the last seven years than during the previous seventy. Equal suffrage is not merely coming. To a large extent it has already come.

The Woman's Journal as well as the suffrage cause enters upon the year 1917 with the brightest outlook in its history. In the past seven years its circulation has increased more than twofold, and the field of its influence and usefulness continually widens. This year we have secured the expert assistance of Mr. George Brewster Gallup, and our paper may be expected to become even better and more interesting than in the past. Let all our readers unite to make this the best year yet!

RICHMOND LEAGUE USES THE BALLOT

The annual meeting of the Richmond League took place at State Headquarters, Richmond, Va., on the afternoon of Jan. 4. Annual reports of the corresponding secretary, the treasurer, auditor, and chairmen and executive committees preceded the primary for the election of officers and members of the executive board for the coming year.

The primary and election were conducted along lines used in political conventions, with a polling booth, ballots and a ballot box. The following officers were elected: Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. P. G. Jones, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]

Alice Stone Blackwell 109768

REASONS FOR THE VOTE CANVASS AMONG WOMEN

Lillian B. Millard Tells of the Apathy and Indifference to Public Affairs —Campaign Should Educate to their Importance—Need of Workers Great

For the benefit of those States that may be in the throes of a suffrage campaign, I am giving a few reasons for the first work being done among women. Our experience in the New York State campaign taught us that our failure was due largely to the ignorance and indifference of the women. And as the wise general, upon discovering the weak spot in his defences, faces the situation and seeks the remedy, so we in our 1917 campaign are seeking to profit from our past experience, and by educating the women, strengthen our forces for the coming struggle.

One of our first reasons for giving particular attention to the canvass among women is that women are potential voters. As such, they need all the education the canvass will bring them. For if the canvass fulfils its mission, it is primarily an education. Those of us who have taken part in the personal canvass have been amazed at the ignorance of women regarding public affairs, and surprised that the mind of the average woman should run in such narrow grooves. But can we blame woman for this condition? Rather let us lay the blame on the traditions and environment of the past of which she is the product. Woman is said to be illogical; but if this indictment is true, it is largely due to her heritage and training. It is, however, an acknowledged fact that she has a special aptitude for details. This also is a heritage. Under the restricted environment of her past, she grew accustomed to think in small terms, and details made up the sum and substance of her life.

But economic conditions have changed, and twentieth century life imposes new obligations on both men and women. And herein lies the difficulty; the majority of women have failed to adjust themselves to changed conditions, and are still thinking in the terms of the past generation. Trivial and often unnecessary details, which are only a part of the big issues, are made the end and aim of existence, instead of a means to the real end. They fail to see things in their relative importance, and especially to see the relation between home, politics and government. In other words, woman's social consciousness needs awakening. And this is the particular work the canvass should effect.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE NEEDED

Another reason why we should give special attention to the canvass among women is that we need woman's influence. Directly, or indirectly, she wields an influence on all human affairs, and whatever affects father, husband or son, affects her. The work of obtaining the ballot is especially woman's work. Ultimately, it affects man, but he has not yet awakened in sufficient numbers to find it out. At present, it interests him chiefly because of its interest for her. Consequently, we do not look for earnest efforts in its behalf from the average man. This does not mean that we have not many warm, earnest advocates among the male sex, but simply, as is but natural, the average man is not sufficiently interested to care. Hence, we must endeavor to reach every woman in the community, that she in turn may influence the men of her family. You and I, through our eloquent persuasions, may induce a man to say "Yes," he will vote for our cause, but if the women of his own family are opposed or indifferent, the chances are ten to one that he will vote against it.

Still another reason is our great need of women workers. We cannot do whole-hearted work without enthusiasm. To create enthusiasm in others, we must be enthusiastic ourselves. And it is our business in the canvass to arouse the enthusiasm of the women so that they will count it not merely a duty, but a glory, to work for the cause of an enlightened womanhood. Women must be made to feel that civic affairs and politics are her business; that she is responsible for the conditions that exist in her community. She must be made to feel that she is culpable if she folds her hands in the presence of the vice, disease and immorality that are dragging down her children and her neighbor's children, and says, as did a woman to me the other day: "Politics is not my business; I believe a woman should attend to the house and leave such things to the men."

CREATE PUBLIC OPINION

Still another reason for the canvass among women is the psychological effect of a strong public opinion in favor of suffrage, and this can only be created through women. Do you ever stop to think how public opinion is formed? Not alone through press, pulpit, theatre and lecture forum; but by a word here and a word there. And not by the spoken word alone, but also by the intangible power of thought. Have you ever observed when a thought has perhaps occurred to you for the first time, how frequently thereafter you witness that same thought taking on expression in the most unexpected places and on the most unlooked for occasions? And has it occurred to you that you may have been a link in the chain of its perpetuity? The value of the psychic undercurrent of thought is immeasurable. We are told that if a truth is discovered by a hermit in a cave that thought has power to pierce the adamantine walls, and its vibration to extend on and on until it reaches the uttermost ends of the earth.

Now, we are working in New York State to get one million women for suffrage. Do we appreciate what this signifies? Let us but get one million women in one State who will earnestly think and work toward this end, and it is a foregone conclusion that the dynamic power of thought thereby set in motion will sweep away all opposition and result in the speedy enfranchisement of women. And it would not end with New York State alone. This great psychic wave would sweep on from shore to shore and from continent to continent, until we realized our dream of a true democracy.

WOMEN ATTACK TOUGH SUBJECT WITHOUT FEAR OR HESITATION

Illinois Legislature Recommends New Laws on Illegitimacy, Penology, and Eugenics—"Chicago Herald" Praises Women

Eight hundred women delegates representing the women's associations of Illinois met at the Illinois Woman's Legislative Congress, in Chicago, three days last week and drew up a comprehensive and ambitious program of remedial legislation.

"Responsible men and women, lawyers, physicians, scholars and clergymen unabashedly sponsored opinions and voiced doctrines which a brief space since got a hearing only in Greenwich Village or at the Radical Book Shop," says the Chicago Herald. "At the Illinois Woman's Congress illegitimacy was treated in its legislative aspects. Serious citizens dragged the sorry evil out into the light. Conscientiously they attempted to suggest principles as the inspiration of new laws on the subject, laws more expressive of contemporary notions of justice and of humanity.

"What occurred at these public gatherings is but an indication of a deeper change which has affected American society. Since women began to share actively in the thought of the community new fields have been tilled. Less than a decade ago vice could be mentioned only by circumlocution in polite society. Today decent women and men are struggling everywhere to eradicate the ancient evil and none hesitates to use ugly words to describe worse facts.

"As long as men were the sole judges of good taste in manners many other sore spots in public morals were smoothly ignored. What was morally unpleasant was not a proper theme for thought. Women smashed quickly that wall of silence. Wholesome people, they insisted, can handle any question safely. Light is curative and cleansing. Illuminate the labyrinths of evil and, they declared, the wrongs may be ended.

"The woman's point of view was accepted unobtrusively. Today it is difficult to discover a subject whose rational treatement is banned. The gain is immense. Freedom of thought has been widened. The interests of life have been enlarged. The horizons of society have been shoved forward. The range of discussion has been extended infinitely. Liberated women have given courage to the heart of the world."

The resolutions which the Council adopted include the following points:

A constitutional convention not later than 1918.

A law requiring a health certificate as a prerequisite to marriage.

A law making physical education in schools compulsory.

Amendment of bastardy law to increase period during which a father must support an illegitimate child.

A law establishing penal farm colonies.

An anti-injunction law for the protection of labor.

An amendment placing jails under State control.

Adoption of the zoning system of restricting building in cities.

Appropriations for the adequate care of the feeble-minded.

Good roads legislation.

A law enabling educational units to provide free textbooks.

A law providing for one day's rest in every seven.

An extension of the State civil service laws to include employes of the sanitary district, Municipal Court, municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, all Cook County departments, deputy factory inspectors and the State house watchmen and guards. An anti-cigarette propaganda. A law for the recall of any public official who refuses to carry out his oath of office. An ordinance reorganizing the school board. Vocational education as an integral part of the public school system. Bringing blind children within the scope of compulsory education laws. Appropriation by the legislature of an amount equal to the federal allotment for good roads and a State system of highways. Revision of the laws regulating theaters and other places of amusement.

The delegates pronounced their disapproval of military training in the public schools, but declared for "physical training other than military."

SUFFRAGE BEFORE BOTH BRANCHES

House Committee Reports Anthony Bill Without Recommendation—National Association Has Four Sections Working at Washington

Today the Federal suffrage amendment has reached positions of crucial moment in both houses of Congress. After months of the maddening delay incident to being "smothered in committee," the House Committee has reported the bill without recommendation. This clears the way for it to a place on the House's calendar of business when it can go to vote on the floor of the House. In the Senate the bill has been favorably reported from the suffrage committee.

"Going to vote" is a step toward victory, but it is by no means victory itself and the work of insuring that the vote in both houses shall be favorable is the work that is just now engaging the chief energies of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

The National's committee on congressional work, as at present constituted, is made up of the executive congressional committee, including the so-called lobby, the chairmen of the State Congressional committees, and additional members from the States known as congressional aides. The congressional work has grown to such dimensions that it has recently been found necessary to divide it into four sections with four division chiefs. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, of Missouri, ranking officer of the National and chairman of the committee formed for this year's congressional work, will be at the head of the section that will have in charge all social-political activities. This includes, in particular, the engaging of the interest of the friends of suffrage from the different States who make Washington their winter home. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Massachusetts, has been appointed vice-chairman of the main committee and chairman of the Section on Legislation. This is the section that is otherwise known as the "Front Door Lobby," in recognition of the fact that it uses no side-door methods and works in the wide open. Miss Heloise Meyer, of Massachusetts, will be at the head of the Social Section, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman as vice-chairman. Besides these there will be a Publicity Section under the direction of Mr. George Mosshart, co-operating with Washington's local publicity committee, of which Mrs. Gertrude Mosshart is chairman. Miss Ruth White is secretary of the main committee, which includes also Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York; Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, of Tennessee; Mrs. Charles W. McClure, of Michigan; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, of Arkansas; Mrs. B. B. Valentine, of Virginia, and Miss Martha Norris, of Ohio.

Supporting these women are a number of others of national prominence who work in the capacity of "congressional aides." One of these is Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, another is Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War; still another is Mrs. David F. Houston, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture. All points of the compass are represented in the full list of "aides": Alabama, by Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs; Tennessee, by Mrs. Guilford Dudley; Kentucky, by Mrs. Joseph Alderson, Mrs. Harry B. Whiteside and Mrs. John G. South; California, by Mrs. James Ellis Tucker; Connecticut, by Mrs. A. E. Scranton-Taylor; Illinois, by Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mrs. Wm. Severin, Miss Harriet Vittum and Mrs. Harrison Munro Brown; Massachusetts, by Mrs. Glendower Evans, President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke, Mrs. Walter P. Eaton, Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, Mrs. Oakes Ames, Mrs. Mabel Churchill, Mrs. Katherine H. Millard and Mrs. Samuel Powers; Michigan, by Mrs. Charles W. McClure, Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Mrs. James B. Balch, Mrs. E. L. Calkins and Mrs. Carey W. Dunton.

It is a pleasure to open the new year with congratulations to the Woman's Journal on its forty-eighth birthday, and with a warm welcome to it in its new standard newspaper size.

We shall turn the pages of this first issue of the forty-eighth edition with eagerness to discover the new locations of our former messengers of suffrage news, the dove of victory, the brilliant and unanswerable editorials, and the reports of important suffrage developments from all parts of the world.

There is nothing so productive of enthusiastic activity among suffragists as to be in close touch with the leaders. The new department of the national bulletin from New York and Washington, the latest from the front, will add a sparkle to our suffrage news which we shall all welcome.

Happy New Year to this oldest and best suffrage paper in the world! May it become ever increasingly a journal of the achievements of men and women as cordially co-operating citizens. (Mrs. Lewis Jerome Johnson).

The New York contingent includes Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mrs. Henry White Cannon, Miss Mary Wood and Mrs. George L. Hubbell. Mrs. Winston Churchill represents New Hampshire. Besides Mrs. Bryan, Nebraska is represented by Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich; Ohio's representative is Mrs. Samuel B. Sneath; Texas is represented by Miss M. Eleanor Brackenidge, and Wyoming by Dr. Grace Hebard. Vermont has Mrs. Oliver C. Ashton and Mrs. Henry W. Clement as its representatives; Indiana is represented by Mrs. T. Arthur Stuart.

From every part of the Union, in fact, women will be working in relays in Washington until the Federal amendment is passed. During December there were representative women from a dozen different States on hand interviewing senators and congressmen. Mrs. Frank M. Roessing and Miss Hannah Patterson came from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Guilford Dudley from Tennessee and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Smith from Kentucky. Mrs. A. E. Scranton-Taylor came from Connecticut. Mrs. Leonora Hanna Cox was there from Indiana. Massachusetts was answered for by Mrs. Glendower Evans and Mrs. Maud Wood Park. Mrs. Ben Cooper spoke for the Wisconsin situation, and Mrs. Charles McClure for Michigan. New York was represented by Mrs. Harriman, Miss Mary Wood and Miss Rose Young. State by State will contribute its quota of workers to bring pressure to bear on Congress.

PRESIDENT WON MANY VOTES

(Continued from page 1.)

stood the point of view of the 'Women's Party,' but did not agree with it. Had they succeeded in carrying the suffrage States for Hughes, had they been able in complete triumph to say to Congress, 'We did it,' the Federal amendment would, in my opinion, have been indefinitely postponed. Requiring two-thirds majority in both houses, and three-fourths of all States, it can never pass except by a majority in each party, and any action which tends to arouse party bitterness against it is fatal. The Democrats in the last Congress showed themselves fully as sympathetic toward it as did the Republicans.

"I voted for a Republican for Senator (Poindexter), because his past record on suffrage and other matters was better than that of his opponent, and for the Democrat, George Cotterill, for Congress, for the same reason. In fact I distinctly objected when the women of the East asked us to oppose Mrs. Axtell, a woman candidate for Congress, and George Cotterill, the father of our own suffrage amendment, because they were Democrats. No greater contribution could have been made by our State toward the Federal amendment than the election of these two, instead of the standpat Republicans we were urged by the eastern women to vote for."

EXPECT PASSAGE OF AMENDMENT BY CONGRESS

Necessary to be Ratified by Thirty-Six States to Become a Law—Difficulties Encountered with Certain State Constitutions

An amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage is now pending in Congress, and should shortly come to a vote. It reads:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Section 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

In order to become part of the U. S. Constitution, this amendment must pass both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, and must then be ratified by the Legislatures of 36 States—three-fourths of the whole number.

Request Not Premature

There is a strong and growing pressure in favor of this amendment, and none of the objections brought against it will bear analysis.

For instance, we are told that it is premature to ask for the submission of such an amendment, because there is no certainty that the Legislatures of 36 States are as yet ripe to ratify it. But it has always been held that when an amendment is once submitted by Congress, it remains before the State Legislatures, and they may take their own time about ratifying it. If a State Legislature votes against ratification now, it has the privilege of reversing its vote later; but if a Legislature votes for ratification, its vote "stays put."

The necessary first step is submission. The Legislatures of the twelve suffrage States would, of course, vote for ratification immediately; and the others could be won over one by one.

Handicaps in the States

It is also urged that suffrage has won a long list of victories State by State; that eight States have granted women the ballot in the last seven years—Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Illinois, Montana and Nevada—and that we ought to be satisfied to go on in the same way, amending the Constitutions of the separate States one by one.

We expect to keep hammering away at the separate States, and to keep on gaining them one after another. But this method is unduly hard and slow. The advocates of every other reform, after carrying a number of separate States, begin to press for Federal action; and for very good reasons.

The constitutions of some States are so framed that it is practically impossible to amend them; and in many States the process of amendment is unjustly and unreasonably hard. Constitution-makers have generally felt as if all wisdom dwelt with them, and they have done their best—or worst—to tie the hands of those who should come after.

In Indiana, for instance, an amendment to the State constitution must receive a majority of the votes of all the men in the State who could register and vote if they chose. Every man who neglects to register, and every man who registers but neglects to vote, is counted as voting against the amendment. In every State, a large part of the men never even register, much less vote. In consequence of this unjust provision, Indiana has never been able to pass any amendment to its constitution, on any subject whatever.

In New Mexico, an amendment must pass the Legislature by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to each House—not merely of all the members present and voting. Every member who is absent or who refrains from voting is counted as voting no. The amendment must then be ratified by a three-fourths vote of all the electors voting in the whole State, and by at least two-thirds of those voting in every county. If the suffrage amendment got two-thirds of the votes in every county but one, and in that county got a majority, but fell a little short of two-thirds, it would fail to pass. The constitution of New Mexico was framed under railroad influence, and was purposely made impossible of amendment, for fear that at some time amendments might be adopted in the interest of the people and limiting the power of the railroads. As it stands, a handful of opponents in one county could block an amendment which was desired by almost the whole State.

In New Hampshire an amendment can be submitted only by a constitutional convention. Such a convention cannot be called oftener than once in seven years, and the process of calling it is very difficult.

Four States limit the number of amendments that may be submitted at one time—Illinois to one, Kentucky to two, Arkansas to three. This was why the woman suffrage amendment failed of submission in Arkansas, although it got the necessary majority in both branches of the Legislature. It has also been a perennial difficulty in Illinois, where the suffragists tried in vain for twenty years to get the Legislature to submit an amendment to the voters. As only one amendment can be submitted at a time, the suffrage amendment had to meet in the Legislature the opposition not only of all the members who were opposed to suffrage, but of all the members who were more interested in some other reform, and wanted to submit an amendment on some other question. In Indiana, while an amendment that has passed one Legislature awaits action by the next, or by the electors, no other amendment may be proposed.

Seven States forbid an amendment which has once been rejected by the voters to be submitted to them again for a term of years—Vermont for ten years, New Hampshire for seven, Tennessee for six, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Kentucky for five, Illinois for four.

Eleven States require an amendment to get a majority of all the votes cast at the election, not merely a majority of all the votes cast upon the amendment—Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. Everyone who votes for or against a candidate, but neglects to vote upon the amendment, is counted as voting against it. As amendments call out less interest than candidates, all amendments, upon whatever subject, usually fail of ratification in these States, even when they get a large majority of the votes cast upon the question.

The possibility of holding a State constitutional convention may be suggested as a remedy. But twelve States make no provision for constitutional conventions. In only two of the twelve—Arkansas and North Dakota—can amendments be submitted by petition. Maryland allows a constitutional convention to be held only once in twenty years; and the question whether it shall be held then is submitted to the voters. In eighteen States, the proposal to have a constitutional convention must get a majority, not merely of all the votes cast on the question, but of all the votes cast at an election at which candidates are to be chosen. Every man who votes for Governor but does not vote either for or against holding a constitutional convention is counted as voting against it.

Thus in a large number of our States a small minority of the men have power under the constitution to block any amendment for an indefinite length of time.

Again, as Mrs. Catt pointed out in her address at Atlantic City, the liquor interest always works hard, and spends unlimited money to turn all purchasable or corruptible votes against a suffrage amendment, and, it will falsify the returns wherever it can. The Attorney General of Nebraska has declared that that State was really carried, but was fraudulently counted out. Every suffragist in Michigan believes that the amendment there was counted out in the first campaign and that the ballot boxes were stuffed in the second, and that the agents of the fraud were the liquor forces. The wet counties in Iowa certainly defeated the amendment there, and with ugly indications of fraud. In 25 States no provision has been made for a contest or a recount when there is evidence of fraud on a referendum. Very few States allow women to act as watchers at the polls; and unless a State suffrage amendment has strong party backing, so that the party watchers will watch out for a fair count of the votes cast upon it, the amendment in corrupt quarters is wholly at the mercy of the corruptionists, who may run in as many votes against it as they choose.

WOMEN LOOM BIG IN SCIENCE MEET

Take Prominent Part in Scientific Discussions at Annual Conference in New York

Women were prominent as never before at the sixty-ninth annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in New York, Dec. 27.

At the meeting of the anthropological section, under the auspices of the Folk-Lore Society, Mrs. Elsie Clews Parsons traced American Negro folk-lore to its foreign sources. Other notable talks were given by Frau Lenora Selenka, who is interested in the study of pithecanthropus, the ape-man, whose remains have been discovered in Java; Mrs. Lucy L. W. Wilson, who presented a report on the excavations at Otowi, N. M.; Mrs. Rowena Buell, who exhibited a collection of amulets and charms before the anthropological section; Lillian J. Martin, emeritus professor at Stanford University, who took part in the proceedings of the section on Anthropology and Psychology; Madame Montessori, who exhibited her apparatus for teaching children before the metric conference; and numerous other women interested in every phase and branch of scientific discovery.

The wastage in human resources through neglect of defective children formed part of the discussion at the Saturday session.

H. H. Goddard of the Vineland (N. J.) Training School for Girls, after thorough investigation, he had found that out of fifty delinquent girls on parole in his institution 94 per cent. proved to be mental defectives. But every one of them could have been made useful citizens, he said, if they had been taken in training early enough. And Professor Bird T. Baldwin of Swarthmore College said that out of 1,000 delinquent boys and girls he had studied, 42 per cent. of the white girls were mentally retarded four years or more. The same conditions, he declared, prevailed among 47 per cent. of the negro girls.

In the words of Mrs. Catt,

"Our cause has been caught in a snarl of constitutional obstructions and inadequate election laws. We have a right to appeal to our Congress to extricate our cause from the tangle. If there is any chivalry left, this is the time for it to come forward and do an act of simple justice."

It is claimed that a Federal Amendment for women suffrage will complicate the race question. It will not. To a nation wide suffrage amendment forbids a State to disfranchise women merely on account of their sex; but it leaves every State free to set up whatever other qualifications it chooses in the way of education, property, character, etc., provided the tests are applied to men and women alike. If the Federal Amendment went into effect tomorrow, no woman could vote under it in any State except the women who would measure up to the conditions now required of men in that State.

It is said that the nation-wide suffrage amendment would be an invasion of States' rights. But every State that ratified the U. S. constitution expressly agreed that whenever an amendment passed Congress by a two-thirds vote and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States it should become binding upon the remaining one-fourth as well. It cannot violate the constitutional rights of the States to amend the U. S. constitution in the way which is prescribed by the constitution itself, and which has been agreed to by the States.

It is said that the three-fourths of the States ratifying such an amendment might not contain a majority of the country's whole population. This possibility is inherent in the way that the original constitution has provided for amendments. The responsibility lies with the framers of the U. S. constitution. This is the way that they have laid down for amending it, and the only way.

Sooner or later Congress will undoubtedly pass this amendment and put it up to the States; and the sooner it is done the better. There is every reason why it should be done at once, and not a single sound reason for delay.

Answers to Antis?

Miss Blackwell's pamphlet, A BUBBLE PRICKED, is a gold mine of information with which to confound the opposition.

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News From the States

"PLOT" EXPOSED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor Craig, Alarmed By Rapid Growth of Sentiment, Calls Anti-Meeting.

North Carolina politics, which have en agitated during the last few eks over a fight for the speakership the new Legislature, suddenly boiled er in a new and unprecedented di-tion last week, when the Raleigh nes announced that a "deep dark t" to stifle equal suffrage had been covered, involving no less prominent n than Governor Craig and ex-Judge inston.

Until this year suffrage has not been nsidered much of an issue by the poli-ians, but the steady increase in suf-ge sentiment has all of a sudden used the alarm to be sounded. It was cently announced that a suffrage hool would be held in Raleigh Jan. 31 Feb. 8, and that four national speak-rs will be on hand to instruct women ho are interested in suffrage argument d in practical methods of conducting campaign. It was also known that illiam Jennings Bryan would be in aleigh on Jan. 15, when it is believed at he will be asked to address a joint ssion of the Legislature, and that if e does he will give equal suffrage a eat boost. Suffrage has already made nsiderable headway among the Demo-rats of the State.

Because of these facts Governor Craig as suddenly blossomed from a luke-arm anti-suffragist, like his wealthy iend, ex-Judge R. W. Winston, and be-ome an ardent one. Rumor has it that he Governor feels he can look out for is political future better if men alone re permitted to vote, and that he has lready made a canvass of the legis-ators with a view to finding those who re not in favor of suffrage. To these, he Raleigh Times reports, an invitation as extended for a meeting at the Gov-rnor's Mansion on Jan. 5, when both he Governor and ex-Judge Winston ere to point out the fact that suffrage as now become a real "menace." The eeting, it was understood, would be reliminary to an organization.

Mr. Winston is already known as a esperate anti-suffragist, and the Times ays that whenever suffrage is men-ioned he will automatically alarm him-elf. It is even said that discussing the ossibility of his making a future politi-al race against a suffragist, he has de-lared that in that event he will placard he State with fifty thousand signboards, n which shall be printed: "Preserve he Constitution! and Save the Home!"

CONVENTIONS START EMPIRE STATE'S 1917 CAMPAIGN

A series of conventions will open the 917 campaign of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Conventions of he district branches of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City will e held in each of the sixty-three As-embly districts on Jan. 9, and a similar rder of business will be followed in ach. The most important business will e the election of Leader, Vice Leader, Secretaries, and Treasurer, and the omination of borough and city officers y the party. The borough conventions ill be held on Jan. 16, preceded by the lection of officers. The election of city fficers will take place at the party eadquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth treet, on Jan. 23, the polls being open rom 2 to 5 P. M. The City Convention ill be held in the Church of the Mes-iah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Av-nue, on Jan. 29 at 8 P. M. At this eeting there will be a few short re-orts, and addresses by Mrs. Carrie hapman Catt, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and the City Chairman, Mrs. Mary Garrett Hay, with outside peakers. There will be a discussion of How to Win the Campaign," with two-minute speeches from the floor by dis-rict leaders.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIANA PLANS PUBLICITY

Systematic publicity work, through a ublicity agent and the press of the tate, is planned to keep Indiana wom-n informed of the activities of the Leg-slative Council of Indiana Women, hich conferred this week on the work be done at the 1917 session of the egislature. Headquarters will be main-ained at the State House, as was done wo years ago.

A program of "paramount" issues was dopted and methods of procedure dis-ussed at the conference. Mrs. Felix T. eWhirter of Indianapolis is head of he legislative council.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN SUPPORT PROGRESSIVE LAWS.

The Executive Board of the Connecti-ut Woman Suffrage Association held n extra meeting on Jan. 3 to discuss he legislative work of the coming onths. A number of measures in hich suffragists are actively interested ill be introduced into the Legislature, hich began its session on Jan. 2. The ork of the suffragists will be primarily irected to securing the passage of suf-rage bills; but the C. W. S. A. also avors the passage of measures for the stablishment of a reformatory for omen, for raising the age of consent of girls, for shorter hours for working women, for mothers' pensions and pensions for school teachers, and a number of other bills which were before the Legislature in 1915 but which were all turned down.

The chief subject of consideration by the Executive Board was the method of organizing support for the bills. The plans include cooperation from all affiliated leagues and work by the suffragists in each constituency as well as work at the Capitol in Hartford.

The Junior Suffrage League in Hartford made its first public debut on Dec. 28 in a play—The Woman of It. This was so successful that the League was asked to repeat it at a New Year Suffrage Party given by the South Manchester E. F. L. on Jan. 2. At the same party, Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett gave an Anti-Suffrage Monologue. The results of the party in suffrage funds and in increase in membership of the South Manchester League are highly satisfactory.

INCAPABLE TO VOTE BUT CAN GIVE MONEY

As Long As Texas Women Cannot Vote They May as Well Help Democrats Pay Deficit.

A noble proposition is suggested in Texas. The Port Arthur Record tells about it:

"The women of Texas, especially the suffragists, are to be asked to donate a dollar each toward the deficit in the Democratic campaign fund. They are told that whereas President Wilson was re-elected by the votes of the women in the western States, the women of Texas, who could not help him, should assist in a financial way. Rather a peculiar way of reasoning when we consider that it is the Democratic Party which has failed to give the women of Texas the right to assist in the election of presidents. The women are not capable of voting, but they are perfectly capable of conducting a 'ladies' aid society' adjunct to the organization which has the power to give them the same rights as possessed by their sisters of the western States."

ATTORNEYS GIVE WOMEN POSITIONS.

Illinois And Colorado Chief Prosecutors Pick Women Assistants in Recognition of Service.

Miss Jeanette Bates, an attorney of Ardmore, Ill., has been appointed to the office of assistant attorney general of that State by Mr. Edward J. Brundage, the Attorney General elect. Miss Bates is a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the Northwestern University Law School. In 1908 she was admitted to the bar. She taught school to earn her way through her law training and has done lecturing on domestic law before women's clubs. In spite of her legal work and the fact that she is not married, she adopted two children six years ago.

When asked about her appointment, Miss Bates remarked: "Yes, I was surprised. I feel my appointment is a recognition of the part women have played in the political life of Illinois. The duties of the position, which will be the prosecution of violators of State factory laws, are particularly interesting to women, as so many children are concerned.

"I am an eager supporter of suffrage, although I have been so busy being a lawyer I have had no time to join clubs or give speeches."

COLORADO'S NEW WOMAN ASSISTANT ATTY. GENERAL

Miss Clara Ruth Mozzer also owes her distinction to the efforts of the women of her State.

In announcing her appointment, Attorney General Hubbard said: "This appointment is made pursuant to the united request of the Democratic women of Colorado and is in recognition of their splendid loyalty to the Democracy. To-day man holds no monopoly of the patriotism and brains of the Nation. The voice of reason dictates the recognition of woman to an important place in the councils of the State."

Miss Mozzer has lived in Denver since early childhood. She took her B. A. degree at Denver University, and was graduated in law from the University of Colorado. She was playground instructor in the public schools for three years, and also lectured on the subject at teachers' institutes.

WOMEN SERVE ON JURY IN RENO.

A press dispatch from Reno, Nev., says that for the first time in history the grand jury of Washoe County will include women. They are Mrs. J. E. Church, Mrs. Eunice Hood and Mrs. Margaret Martin, well known as social workers.

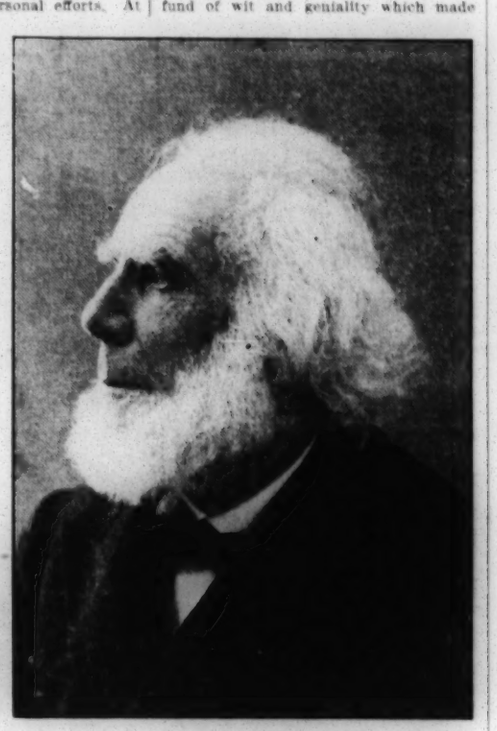
"Among all the benefits noted in Australia since women have had the vote, the greatest seems the increased power it gives to 'the family vote' over that of a comparatively irresponsible and floating population."—Professor MacNaghten of McGill College, Montreal.

Forthy-seventh Anniversary of Founding the Woman's Journal 1870-1917

A Memorial to the Founders, Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and to Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Wentworth Higginson who were Among Its Earliest Editors and Contributors

In entering upon its forty-eighth year, with bright prospects, and with the goal of its long effort fairly in sight, it is fitting that The Woman's Journal should give an affectionate backward glance to its founders, and to the day of its small beginning.

LUCY STONE
(Photo about 1855)



HENRY B. BLACKWELL
(Photo about 1900)

It was a noble band of pioneers who made that beginning possible. When the first issue of the paper appeared, on Jan. 8, 1870, the managing editor was Mary A. Livermore, and the other members of the editorial staff were Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, William Lloyd Garrison and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. The original stockholders and the early writers for the paper included many whose names have passed into history and are now written in the book of light.

Mrs. Livermore, enshrined in the hearts of thousands of soldiers through her magnificent services in the civil war, a friend to all who needed help, queen of the platform, a woman of wonderful power and eloquence; William Lloyd Garrison, the great Liberator, whose grandson contributes to this week's issue; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, pastor over a church so full of radicals that it was nicknamed "the church of the Jerusalem Wildcats"; later, brilliant soldier, essayist, poet, lecturer and social reformer; Julia Ward Howe, author of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", that many-sided friend of humanity whose memory is still so fresh in our hearts that there is no need to describe her.

They took the warmest interest in the new venture. In the first issue of the Woman's Journal, Mrs. Howe wrote:

"We who stand beside the cradle of this enterprise are not young in years. Our children are speedily preparing to take our place in the ranks of society. Some of us have been looking thoughtfully toward the final summons, not because of ill health or infirmity, but because, after the establishment of our families, no great object intervened between ourselves and that last consummation. But these young undertakings detain us in life. While they need so much care and counsel, we cannot consent to death. And this first year, at least, of our Journal, we are determined to live through."

Mrs. Howe continued to stand by "our Journal" for forty years longer, the end of the first two years, Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship. Lucy Stone took it up, and, with the strong and untiring help of Henry B. Blackwell, carried the paper through the long years of struggle that followed.

Those who were born too late to know Lucy Stone missed an experience that was a benediction. A farmer's daughter, simple, sweet, sincere, with a courage that nothing could shake and a tenacity of purpose that nothing could tire, gifted with the most musical of voices and an eloquence that melted all hearts, she had travelled up and down the land for years preaching the gospel of equal rights. She had been the first woman in Massachusetts to take a college degree. She wanted to study Greek and Hebrew in order to satisfy herself whether the texts that were quoted in defence of the subjection of women were rightly translated.

It took her nine years to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the United States that admitted women. Graduating in 1847, she began at once to lecture against slavery and for woman's rights. This was five years before Miss Anthony began her long and devoted work for the cause. For years Lucy Stone stood to the public as the exponent of the unpopular doctrine, and bore the brunt of the persecution. She has been called the morning star of the equal rights movement. "She," said Elizabeth Cady Stanton, "first really stirred the nation's heart on the subject of woman's wrongs." She headed the call for the First National Woman's Rights Convention in 1850; she took a leading part in organizing the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association in 1867, the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869, and the Massachusetts Woman suffrage Association in 1870.

Henry B. Blackwell, her husband, was a man of great talents and remarkable eloquence; and his gifts and hers fitted them admirably to cooperate in reform work. They were a great team.

Coming to this country from England at seven years old, losing his father early, working his way up from poverty to competence by his own activity and business ability, a man of the most versatile gifts, with a warm heart, an earnest sympathy for the oppressed, and a fund of wit and geniality which made him a favorite everywhere, he left his mark all along the way, from his youth in Ohio, through his years as a commercial traveller in the Middle West, his early married life in New Jersey, and his last forty years in Massachusetts. He was active in the antislavery and woman's rights movements, and made his first speech for woman suffrage in 1853, in Cleveland, O. In the same year he heard Lucy Stone speak for suffrage, during the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and made up his mind to marry her if he could. He promised to devote himself to the same work, and no promise was ever more loyally kept. He was the unpaid secretary of the American W. S. A. for 20 years, of the Massachusetts W. S. A. for 30 years, and of the New England W. S. A. for more than 40 years.

When the Woman's Journal was started, he contributed liberally, and told his wife that he would always help the paper financially, but that there was one thing he would never do, and that was to take the labor of editing it. A few years later, however, when an editor was needed who would work without salary, he went into the harness, and continued to wear it for nearly 40 years. He wrote remarkably fine English, and had great executive ability, and his assistance to the paper was beyond all price. He and his wife did suffrage work that radiated out all over the country and the office of the Woman' Journal was the heart of the movement.

Lucy Stone died in 1893, Henry B. Blackwell in 1909. Since then, their daughter, who had become their assistant, has carried on the work, with the help of many friends and co-workers old and new.

When this paper was started, women could not vote in a single State—only in the Territory of Wyoming. During these 47 years, the movement has made a wonderful growth, and it looks now as if the Woman's Journal would be "in at the finish" of this long fight in behalf of equal rights for women.

Heaven speed the day!

A. S. B.

THREE LECTURES A WEEK TO TRAIN SUFFRAGISTS

The Suffrage Training Schools conducted by the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party will be held at 303 Fifth Ave., room 2003. The afternoon lectures will be given at 3 P. M., on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Jan. 9-Feb. 9, inclusive; and the evening lectures at 8 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays, from Jan. 8-Feb. 8, inclusive.

The lectures include suffrage history and argument, economics, government and political methods, organization and parliamentary law; and the lecturers are Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Miss Louise Grant, Mr. Arthur MacMahon, Mrs. Jessica G. Cosgrove, Mrs. Urquhart Lee and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.

"It is custom, not reason, that women have to face first of all in their fight for the ballot."—W. I. Thomas.

DETROIT LEAGUES ASK FOR BUREAU.

Civic And Suffrage Organizations Want Caminetti to Create Employment Agency for Michigan.

A federal employment bureau for women with headquarters in Detroit may be established in Michigan through the efforts of the Political and Civic League and the Business Women's Association of the Equal Suffrage League of Wayne County.

The two organizations have communicated with the commissioner general of immigration and labor, A. Caminetti, asking that such a bureau be established as it already has been in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington and Illinois.

"I am in favor of woman suffrage."—Phillips Brooks.

ASKS EDITORS TO HELP KENTUCKY AMENDMENT.

The meeting of the Kentucky Press Association, held in Louisville, was addressed Dec. 29 by Mrs. Harry Whiteside, who asked the editors to lend their aid to the immediate submission of a woman suffrage amendment. She also said that the suffragists hope that, in case the prohibition amendment is submitted at the same time, the editors will assist in delaying its consideration until women can vote on the measure.

"Every year gives me greater faith in woman suffrage, greater hope for its success, and a more earnest wish to use what influence I possess for its advancement."—Louisa M. Alcott.

"If all men who cannot or do not fight should be disfranchised the polls would be as lonesome as a sea-bathing resort in December."—General Hale of Col.

News From the States

MRS. DEWEY WILL ADDRESS BOSTON ASSOCIATION

On Jan. 12, from four to six, the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government will hold a New Year party at its headquarters, 167 Tremont street. Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, chairman of the Industrial Committee of the association will speak on "The Legislation for 1917."

Mrs. Dewey, who is the wife of Prof. Dewey, head of the Department of Economics of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is an expert in labor legislation, especially as it affects women and children. For the past three years she has been the only woman on the Massachusetts State Board of Labor and Industry.

Informal discussion and a social hour will follow Mrs. Dewey's talk.

1917 GREETINGS TO EMPIRE STATE.

Mrs. Whitehouse Sends Plea to Solons Asking Immediate Passage of Referendum.

New York legislators were given New Year's greetings by the suffragists of the Empire State in the form of a plea for the immediate passage of the referendum bill and for comfort and aid during the summer campaign.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, chairman of the New York Woman Suffrage party headed a delegation to Albany to attend the opening of the Legislature. Mrs. Whitehouse sent out New Year's greetings, too, in the form of letters to the district chairmen.

"The passage of our referendum by the 1917 Legislature," she said, "will be largely a matter of formality. The measure was passed in 1916 by a great majority, and we expect practically no opposition this year, after which the whole question will go to the voters for a favorable decision on November 6, 1917.

"With suffrage indorsed for the first time in our history by all the national political parties, it is only natural for us to feel that our cause this year will receive favorable consideration. Two years ago 500,000 men voted for suffrage, and 500,000 registered voters did not vote against it at all. Many of the men who voted against it have since been converted. So we are looking forward to success."

All over the State the women celebrated their hopes for 1917 with New Year's receptions. The one at the New York City headquarters had to be postponed a few days, owing to the alterations taking place at the Thirty-fourth Street house, but in the other boroughs the suffragists held open house. In Brooklyn every house in the 1st Assembly District was visited by the election district captain and her aids, bearing these greetings on yellow cards:

"Happy New Year from the Woman Suffrage Party of Brooklyn."

Mrs. George Notman opened her home, at 136 Joralemon Street, for an old-fashioned reception to members of the district organization. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Edward H. Dreier, chairman of the borough; Mrs. Townsend Scudder, Mrs. Camden C. Dike, Mrs. Stephen H. Loines, Mrs. Albert E. de Silve, Miss Florence I. Chauncey and Mrs. Seymour Barnard.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S PROMINENT MEN FOR SUFFRAGE

More than a page of the Manchester Union of Dec. 30 is devoted to a political advertisement consisting of endorsements of equal suffrage from leaders in the State.

The list is headed by Senators Gallinger and Hollis, and includes Governor Rolland H. Spaulding, Raymond B. Stevens, Congressmen Sulloway and Wason, Frank A. Musgrove, Clarence E. Carr, P. H. Sullivan, President Hopkins of Dartmouth, President Fairchild of the State College, Sherman E. Burroughs, Gordon Woodbury, Winston Churchill, ex-Governor Henry B. Quinby, J. O. Wellman, Frank Knox, Frank P. Carpenter, John J. Coyne, secretary of the Labor Federation; William E. Beaman, Charles Alden Tracy, head of Kimball Union Academy; J. O. Lyford and B. S. Nutting, former president of the State Federation of Labor. Besides these endorsements, an extensive list of prominent men of the State who would vote "Yes" is given.

ORGANIZATION UNDER WAY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, national suffrage organizer, has been working in North Dakota, where a two year campaign is well started.

Not long ago she addressed an enthusiastic audience in Fessenden, and $129 was subscribed by her hearers to aid in the State campaign. Miss Nan McMahon has been making a tour of North Dakota for five weeks, speaking before women's clubs, high schools, and other gatherings, organizing the younger women, and at the same time advertising the meetings of Mrs. Elsie Benedict, who follows a week later.

SUFFRAGIST ELECTED TO QUINCY BOARD.

After an interval of nineteen years, a woman has been elected to the Quincy school board. She is Mrs. Alice M. Arnold, a prominent suffragist and club woman.

VERMONT AROUSED BY NATIONAL'S CAMPAIGNER.

The interest in equal suffrage in Vermont has been greatly increased during December through the pioneer efforts of Mrs. Augusta C. Hughston, of New York, who has recently been organizing in the State. Mrs. Hughston traveled from St. Albans to Bennington on one side of the mountains and from St. Johnsbury to Brattleboro on the other side organizing in intermediate towns with marked success. She reached from eighteen to twenty towns during her stay of a month's duration, speaking often twice a day and bringing with her an inspiration for greater effort. Her arguments were clear, forceful and eloquent, and she was as brilliant in repartee as she was substantial in argument. The Vermont Equal Suffrage Association is greatly indebted to the National Association for sending her, and it is "up to" the Vermont women to respond to her call to enlist in the effort toward educating the women. To the end that Vermont women shall become intelligent, Mrs. Hughston proposed study classes to be conducted in each league and outlines for study after the holidays. In Bennington, where Mrs. Hughston made a deep impression, and where she probably had as large an audience as in any place outside Burlington, the Evening Banner commented thus:

"The remarkable growth in the cause of equal suffrage in Bennington was evidenced by the public meeting Friday evening addressed by Mrs. Hughston. Women who never before showed any interest were present and took an active part. None of the eastern States have so far adopted equal suffrage, but it is coming and Vermont has a chance next month to be first in this as it has been in so many other important things. It is coming any way and Vermont might well get the advertising that would come from being first. Both parties in Vermont this year pledged in favor of equal suffrage and can and ought to live up to their promise."

BAR ASSOCIATION AIDS WOMEN.

Adopts Resolution Asking Legislature to Make Women Eligible As Notaries.

A recommendation to the Ohio Legislature, adopted by the Ohio State Bar Association at its December meeting, provides that women be made eligible to the office of notary public by amendment of the State Constitution.

If the recommendation is acted upon favorably, it will be submitted to vote next fall as a constitutional amendment. A similar amendment was defeated two years ago.

SENTIMENT FAILS TO ENFORCE LAW.

Oklahoma Nine Hour Law for Women a Farce—Cannot Convict Offenders

Oklahoma's nine-hour law is supposed to keep women from working more than nine hours a day in that State; yet the ineffectiveness of the statute when not backed up by women's votes is pointed out by the Oklahoma Federationist:

"Violations of the Oklahoma women's nine-hour law are many, yet it seems almost impossible to obtain a conviction. The latest report is to the effect that a jury in Tulsa county allowed a Chinaman to go scot-free after sufficient evidence had been presented by American girls to the effect that the law had been clearly violated. In many cases county attorneys are also lukewarm and have to be prevailed upon to issue warrants when the evidence has been procured."

AIMS TO ABOLISH GROSS UNFAIRNESS.

Minnesota Representative Wants Women Mail Carriers, If Capable As Proved in His District.

Congressman Steenerson of Minnesota has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill (House Resolution 17813), to authorize the appointment of women as rural carriers:

"Be it enacted, etc. . . . That hereafter in the examination, selection and appointment of persons for the position of rural mail carrier there shall be no discrimination on account of sex."

This bill grew out of the fact that in the congressional district which Mr. Steenerson represents a mail carrier became ill and his wife performed the service through the long illness which terminated in death, to the entire satisfaction of the route. She was unanimously recommended for appointment to the position, but the Postmaster-General, after arranging for a ruling by the Civil Service Commission, declared that women were not eligible to appointments in the rural mail service.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale will in January make her first speaking trip to the far south, appearing in Norfolk, Charleston, Daytona, Fla., and other cities. About the middle of March she will start on a tour to the Pacific Coast, returning the middle of April.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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JANUARY 6, 1917.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

This issue of The Woman's Journal will be a pleasant surprise to our readers. It comes to them in an enlarged and improved form, containing almost double the former amount of reading matter. Mrs. Catt has promised us a regular supply of fresh news every week, both from the National Headquarters in New York and from the Congressional Headquarters of the N. A. W. S. A. in Washington. The paper is to add some new departments, and expects to be more interesting and valuable this year than ever before.

The Woman's Journal has been fortunate in securing as publisher and business manager Mr. George Brewster Gallup, who has a high reputation and a long record of success in newspaper work. Out of interest in the Journal and the cause, Mr. Gallup has resigned from a responsible position on one of the great magazines, which was very unwilling to part with him; and he has thrown himself with whole-hearted enthusiasm into our work.

One new department will make a specialty of showing what has been done for the improvement and beautification of cities and towns where women vote, and elsewhere, and what women will be able to accomplish in this line after they get the ballot.

Show this Anniversary Number of The Woman's Journal to your friends, and invite them to subscribe. Woman suffrage is destined to become more and more of a burning question from this time on; and less than ever can persons of intelligence afford to be uninformed in regard to it. The great and standard source of information is The Woman's Journal. A. S. B.

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

The New Year is the time for good resolutions. Among the others that we make, let every one of us record an earnest determination to cut the trivialties out of our lives, and to use the time and energy thus saved in work for equal suffrage.

Mrs. Catt says that, as she looks out over the country, the suffragists seem to her like horses turned out in a field, and she longs to harness them and make them pull. Let us harness ourselves, and unite under her sagacious guidance in a long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together!

Bishop Hughes told an amusing story the other night at a great gathering of Boston University graduates. A traveler missed connections and had to spend several hours in an Ohio town. He hired a team and rode about to see the place. Nothing on a hill a brick building of some pretensions he asked the driver what it was. The man answered, proudly:

"That is our college; and I am one of its alma maters!"

The Bishop drew the moral that every graduate of a college ought to look upon himself or herself as a sort of alma mater to the institution, and act accordingly. During the year 1917, let each of us try to be an alma mater to our common cause.

A great preacher once said that all the sins of the unconverted world are the fault of the Christian church, because if the church were for only one day what she ought to be, the world would be converted before night. In a like sense it may be said that the continued disfranchisement of women is the fault of the suffragists, because if for a single year they all worked as they ought to work, they would get the ballot in short order. Let us all try in 1917 to measure up to our great opportunity! A. S. B.

This issue of The Woman's Journal goes to a number of persons who do not usually see it; therefore we are recapitulating this week some facts which are familiar to our regular readers.

THEY VOTED BLANKS.

Some curious facts are revealed by the official count of the vote in New York. Never before in the history of the State, it is said, were so many blank ballots cast for Governor and other State officers. The official returns just received show that 92,405 voters who went to the polls on Nov. 7 failed to indicate their choice for Governor on any ticket. How many neglected to vote for the other State candidates below the Governor has not yet been computed, but it is believed they will amount to 120,000 or more, as there is a great discrepancy in the total vote for the head of the State ticket in both parties and that cast for some of the minor offices. For example, Governor Whitman received 23,000 more votes than Lieutenant-Governor Schoeneck, while Judge Seabury, on the Democratic ticket, got from 48,000 to 94,000 more than his associates.

The 92,495 blanks for Governor are from only 43 of the 62 counties in the State. Nineteen counties either omitted to report the blanks or did not have any, which is unlikely. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that considerably more than 100,000 voters expressed their choice for President, but did not take the trouble to record a preference for Governor.

At a Boston municipal election a few years ago, an analysis of the vote showed that nearly half of the men who voted for mayor neglected to mark their ballots for school committee, after they were actually at the polls. How many of them would have taken the trouble to register and go to the polls to vote for the school committee alone can only be conjectured. All these facts should be instructive to certain anti-suffragists who have maintained for years that most women would not care to vote for President because women do not turn out in large numbers to vote for school committee. However, we have heard less of this objection since last November. A. S. B.

HONORING A SUFFRAGIST

Horace G. Wadlin, the librarian of the Boston Public Library, is retiring after fifteen years' service. Tributes to him are appearing in all the city papers. Among other facts to his credit, it should be remembered that he was a friend of equal suffrage at a time when friends of the cause were much fewer than they are today. It was in answer to a letter of inquiry from Mr. Wadlin that Ex-Governor Warren of Wyoming wrote:

"Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil."

The statement has passed into a classic, because it puts the case in a nutshell with so much clearness.

In Wyoming, women have voted since 1869; and for more than thirty years the suffragists have had a standing challenge, inviting the opponents to find in all Wyoming two respectable men who will say over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results. The opponents have thus far failed to respond. A. S. B.

WOMEN AND GAMBLING

We continue this week our review of the gross misstatements contained in the pink pamphlet, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage," published by the Man Suffrage Association of New York, with an introduction by Everett P. Wheeler. It says:

"In Colorado all the four women sitting in the Legislature of 1910-11 actually voted for a vile race-track gambling bill, by their votes and example greatly aiding in its passage. Gov. Shafroth vetoed the bill, and administered this scathing rebuke to the women in his veto message: 'If this bill becomes a law, the finger of scorn and ridicule would ever after be pointed at the influence of women's franchise in State affairs.'"

This story has been part of the anti-suffragists' stock in trade for years. It is a typical canard, in which an incident that really illustrated the good effect of equal suffrage is maliciously twisted to convey just the contrary impression. What happened was this:

The bill which would have permitted race-track gambling was skilfully disguised as a bill to promote agricultural, industrial and livestock exhibitions, under the censorship of a State Commission. Its objectionable point was so well covered up that the bill called out no public protests in advance of its passage, and went through the Legislature by an almost unanimous vote, the four women members voting for it along with the men.

Gov. Shafroth detected the "joker" and vetoed the bill. He said in his veto message: (published in The Woman's Journal of April 29, 1911):

"I cannot believe that members of the General Assembly realized in voting for the measure that they were placing the seal of approval of the State upon gambling.

"I regard this bill as in violation of the constitution and the moral law, and if you pass it over my veto I will never appoint such a commission until I am compelled to do so by a writ of mandamus issued by the highest court of the land.

"It is said that all the business interests of the State are backing this measure. If so, it is a sad commentary upon our business men. I do not and will not believe it. If true, they are enticing their own employees to enter upon a career which may lead to their destruction, and in their fall carry with them a part of the broken fortunes of their employers.

"Even if there were no moral question involved, Colorado cannot afford to take such a backward step. We are looked upon as a progressive State, one where the influence of the mother and wife, by reason of the existence of equal suffrage, is exerted upon all public questions. We know they are against such measures, but let this bill become a law, and the finger of scorn and ridicule will ever after be pointed at the influence of woman's franchise in State affairs.

"The world has been growing better for centuries. That advance has produced a civilization unequalled in the history of the world. The foundation of that splendid result is honesty, the giving of an equivalent for what we receive. Shall we reverse that policy, and sanction by a State law the principle that we should endeavor to get something for nothing? Will it not inevitably lead to the principle of taking something for nothing, and will not that lead to the perpetration of all the crimes of the criminal code?"

Gov. Shafrath, it will be seen, did not rebuke the four women members except as he rebuked the Legislature in general; nor was there any reason why he should have singled them out for rebuke. He said it would be especially inappropriate for a suffrage State to pass such a law, when everybody knew that the women of the State were opposed to such measures; and he gave this as an additional reason for vetoing the bill. Observe the unprincipled way in which his words have been twisted so as to make them convey a wholly false impression.

As soon as the true character of the bill was understood, strong opposition to it arose, both inside and outside the Legislature. The women's clubs in particular got busy and poured in protests upon their Representatives in the Legislature. The "business interests" made a struggle to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. A letter from the Governor of Kentucky, defending a similar law in that State, was circulated among the members of the Legislature, along with Gov. Shafroth's veto message. (By the way, the existence of this law in Kentucky has never been quoted by the opponents of equal rights as an argument against suffrage for men). The women members publicly expressed their regret for having inadvertently voted for such a bill, and all of them voted to sustain Gov. Shafroth's veto. Many of the men voted for the bill notwithstanding. It was the general belief in Denver that the effort to override the Governor's veto would have been successful but for the strong pressure brought to bear by the women voters of Colorado, and especially by the women's clubs. The incident is one evidence among many that equal suffrage works out for the public good.

For the correctness of our account we refer any doubters to Ex-Governor (now U. S. Senator) John L. Shafroth —"honest John Shafroth," as the people in Colorado call him.

The defeat of recent attempts to legalize race-track gambling in California and Utah is likewise credited to the women voters.

This Colorado canard was fully exposed more than five years ago, and has been exposed again and again since then; yet the opponents of suffrage keep right on using it. A. S. B.

BILL DEALS WITH CANDIDATES ONLY

Corrupt Practices Inhibited in Elections Where Officials Run—No Concern for Amendments

Campaign contributions to a national political committee would be limited to one and one-half cents per capita of the total population of the United States in the revised corrupt practices bill agreed upon in the Senate this week.

The per capita basis would limit total contributions to any national committee in a presidential campaign to approximately $1,500,000; no individual would be permitted more than $5,000 and contributions by corporations to any campaign fund of a candidate would be prohibited. Similar limitations are placed upon candidates for Congress and for State offices; but so far as the Woman's Journal is able to find out, the new bill does not limit contributions to the campaigns against proposed amendments, such as the suffrage amendment. The liquor interests still have a free hand to raise "slush funds" against the enfranchisement of women.

Half Minute Moods

ALL RIGHT

Teacher: "Now, boys, I want to see if any of you can make a complete sentence out of two words, both having the same sound to the ear."

First Boy: "I can, Miss Smith."

Teacher: "Very well, Robert. Let us hear your sentence."

First Boy: "Write, right."

Teacher: "Very good."

Second Boy: "Miss Smith, I can beat that. I can make three words of it—Wright, write right."

Third boy (excitedly): "Hear this: Wright, write rite right."—Tit-Bits.

WE GET YOU, MADAM

From the Boston Transcript.

"Your niece and mine certainly get along well together, Mrs. Blunderby."

"Beautifully! The dear girls are so connubial."

POLITICS IN LINCOLN'S DAY

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Lincoln was a clever politician and never hesitated when President to play trumps in a crisis.

Colonel A. K. McClure said that he told Lincoln he couldn't carry Pennsylvania in 1864 on the home vote unless he furloughed 10,000 Pennsylvania soldiers and sent them back here to vote.

Lincoln hesitated only a moment and then requested both Meade and Sheridan to send 5,000 troops into Pennsylvania for the election, which was done.

McClure's prediction was evidently correct, as Lincoln, even with the 10,000 troops voting here, carried Pennsylvania by only 5,712. To this plurality was added some 14,000 as the result of Pennsylvania soldiers voting in the field.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS

From the Boston Record

Carranza

Although my whiskers are my pride
I will not let them turn inside
To tangle up my whirring brain—
It's been my way, but never again!

Villa

By Pershing's punitive pursuit
I lost a number thirteen boot;
And since my step I must revamp
I'll be a gent of different stamp.

Kaiser Wilhelm

Strict justice and full recompense
Are my desire—confound expense.
I tore one treaty into scraps;
I'll make a stronger one—perhaps.

President Wilson

I mean to put fair Peace aboard.
Thus scoring one on Henry Ford.
I'm hopeful, though my critics bet
The darned thing is a flivver yet.

DIPLOMACY.

(From the New York Times)

"Father," said Chester, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat, my son," answered the father, "is a man who remembers a woman's birthday and forgets her age."

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

George and William, having entered the world in each other's company, were most scornful of "little one babies" who did not arrive thus attended. They greatly desired a small sister—and her twin—and every night they sent an order to heaven for two little sisters. After a while their mother noticed that George added this petition to his prayers one night and William the following, with unfailing regularity.

"Why do you not both ask for your little sisters every night?" she asked.

"Well," said William, official spokesman of the pair, "we thought we'd better take turns about, 'cause if both of us prayed every night for two little sisters God might send us four."

BUT IT SELDOM HAPPENS

Among some samples submitted by "A Mere Stenographer" is this:

"All those to whom this book I lend,
I give one word, no more—
They who to borrow condescend
Should graciously restore."

A DIVIDED WORLD

From the Milwaukee Journal

Sometimes we think the world is about evenly divided between those who don't want a newspaper to print anything they don't like and those who want it to say a lot of things they are unwilling to set their own names to.

"I know men who raise dogs and I know men who raise cattle," says St. Elmo Lewis. "They know the pedigree of every pup and calf in their kennels or their barns, but when I ask them who teaches their child they can't tell."

"The voter who thoroughly understands today's primaries could probably explain polarized relays and the northern lights," said the Boston Herald. Yet every man who could barely read and write was allowed to vote, while the most intelligent women were debarred.

Billy Sunday is emphatically in favor of equal suffrage. Perhaps one reason is that he thinks it wise to favor everything to which the devil is opposed.

SUFFRAGE AND PROSPERITY

Father: "You have been running ahead of your allowance, Robert." Son: "I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me."

A WORD OF PRAISE

1826 Rhose Island Avenue,
Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 2, 1917.

Dear Miss Blackwell:—I am sending this word of congratulation because it seems to me that the readers of the Journal should rejoice in the new garb which it is taking with the beginning of the year. We suffragists know that it has always been pre-eminently a newspaper in fact, and now we are glad that it is to become a newspaper in form, as measured by the standards of the present day.

With every good wish for the future, I am,

Faithfully yours,
Maud Wood Park.

THE WORLD'S NEW STEP.

(An article by Dr. Frank Crane, copyright, 1916, in the Sacramento Bee)

When Miss Jeanette Rankin of Missoula, Mont., takes her seat in the National House of Congress among 434 men, it will be a sight for men and angels.

It will be an act symbolic of the progress of the human race.

The Nation will watch her as the fond mother watches her baby take its first step.

It will be as significant as when the first black man cast his vote.

Or Luther uttered his protest in the Diet of Worms.

Or the teacher called to order the children in the first public school in the United States.

Or the French people said good-by to their last King.

Or the last witch was hanged.

Or the last heretic was roasted.

Or the last man imprisoned for debt.

Or the first telegram sent over the land, or the first cablegram under the ocean, or the first wireless message through space.

"The world do move," and when Miss Rankin takes her place in the legislative body of the greatest Nation on earth, you can almost see said world start forward like an automobile when the driver throws in the clutch.

Carlyle called Dante "the voice of ten silent centuries." Miss Rankin will be the voice of forty.

The incident will be another mark of democracy coming of age, the entrance of one-half of the citizens into conscious self-government.

It will mean one-half of the population emerging from nonage.

It will signify the triumph of reason over prejudice and petrified custom.

It will indicate that the day is approaching when the woman and the child shall assume their rightful prominence in the eye of government, and that lawmakers shall turn their minds to human welfare, to something else besides swords and pocketbooks.

In the sea of democracy women shall no more dwell upon an island of disfranchisement.

And the sonorous saying of the judicious Hooker shall take on new meaning, that "of law no less can be said than that all things in Heaven and earth do her homage—the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power."

WILL MISS DORMAN DEBATE?

The opponents of equal rights for women have made a complete face-about in their policy as to debates. For many years the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association—the oldest and most typical of the organizations opposing woman's ballot—refused to furnish speakers for debates. It refused even to send a speaker to present its side of the question, except on condition that no one should be allowed to attempt any reply. Lately it has receded from this position, and now seeks debates, because these bring much larger audiences than an anti-suffrage speaker can get alone. The suffragists do not choose to help gather audiences for the other side, especially as the anti-suffrage speakers usually indulge in many reckless misstatements to which there is often no chance given to reply. Suffragists have offered, therefore, to debate the question in the press. There both sides are pinned down to making their statements in black and white, and can be held responsible for any inaccuracies.

Generally speaking, the opponents of equal rights have not been keen to accept this proposal. They prefer to go about boasting that no suffragist will meet them in debate. As Miss Marjorie Dorman has lately been repeating this boast, the editor of The Woman's Journal hereby again offers to debate the question with her or with any other opponent, in any newspaper that will give space to the discussion. A. S. B.

"The fundamental argument for woman suffrage, of course, is its justice, and this would be enough were there no other. But a powerful argument can be made from the standpoint of expediency."—Julia Ward Howe.

"I have a mother to whom I owe everything and I should not think of denying her the right to vote. The woman who takes an interest in the affairs of the country takes the best interest in the home."—Former Senator Waldo Coe, of Oregon.

THE BEST IS YET TO BE

MISS RANKIN FOR SPEAKER.

(From the Butte Miner*)

According to advices from Washington, the independent members of the new House of Representatives, which will meet a year hence unless convened sooner in extra session by President Wilson, are endeavoring to form an organization to hold the balance of power in that body.

These free lancers are made up of two Progressives, a Socialist, a Prohibitionist, and Congressmen Fuller of Massachusetts and Kelly of Pennsylvania, who were elected as independents, and it is announced that it is hoped they may be able to induce Miss Rankin of this State to join their band.

It looks very much at this time that this little coterie, even without the Congresswoman of Montana, would hold the balance of power in the House, and consequently its members will be in a position to demand most favorable concessions from the two old parties.

It is recalled that in Montana's early days of Statehood three popularists held the balance of power in the lower Legislative body, and played their cards so well that they managed to secure the speakership and all that went with that office.

This suggests that Miss Rankin holds a very strategical position, and might possibly work the situation around so as to demand the speakership of the house in payment for joining this little company of insurgents.

She undoubtedly will be seated, so there is no good reason why she should not aspire to preside over the deliberations of the house, and, in fact, if she entered the race she might attract support from outside the independent wing in Congress.

Her candidacy for that office, to say nothing of her election to it, would certainly be viewed with no little alarm by her colleagues-elect, which would afford some amusement to her Montana constituents.

There is just one thing which it seems might prevent Miss Rankin from throwing her hat into the speakership ring, and this has to do with the fact that she could hardly join the insurgent body without giving up her leadership of the Montana Republicans.

At the present time she is recognized as the titular head of that political organization in this commonwealth, and it is understood she is organizing quite a machine with the possible purpose in view of becoming the senatorial nominee of that party two years hence.

If Miss Rankin concludes to do this, judging by her past performance, she should be able to defeat any other Republican who may enter the running.

*The leading Democratic paper in Montana. Miss Rankin is a Republican.

CALIFORNIA A MODEL

(Collier's Weekly)

Bearing in mind the danger of broad generalizations, we are going to throw off the following and invite discussion: "California, as it stands to-day, is the most successful experiment in human society that has ever existed on earth."

It has no poverty; it has no slums; it has the maximum of political freedom; the wealth is generally distributed. The average family living in California to-day has access to comforts and material pleasures such as are utterly unknown to large portions of the population, not only of Europe but of Eastern United States; and as for the romantically idealized civilizations of Florence, Rome and Greece—hardly the meanest Californian would have cared to be a patrician among the Caesars.

To some extent, of course, this is due to climate; to some extent to soil, but some folks think a good deal of it is due to the intelligence with which the affairs of human society have been treated in California for some years past.

A TRIBUTE TO ALL WOMEN.

(From the New York Tribune.)

There is nothing so hard to observe and estimate and record as public opinion in the making. Its most striking transformations take place so gradually that by the time you can perceive what has happened—that nobody wants peace or that everybody is going to the movies—the worst is entirely over. Some such calm and beneficent cataclysm has plainly taken place in the public's attitude toward the desire of women to vote. The jeers have quite stopped. Now that we try to recall the last example, it seems as if they must have stopped a long while ago. Nor is it today queer or absurd or mannish to want to vote. Even in your most precise suburb you can work and talk for suffrage without losing caste or tempting criticism. There is no more stigma attached to being a suffragist than there is to being a church member or having an interest in gardening or playing a good game of golf.

The services in memory of Mrs. Boissevain held in the Capitol record the change interestingly. Nobody has protested at such a desecration of Statuary Hall. There shows, rather, a general approval of the honor to a beautiful and brilliant woman who died working for what she felt was hers of right. The pity of her sacrifice finds few unresponsive.

WOMEN IN OFFICE.

(From the Chicago Herald.)

In Kansas at the last election there were 258 women candidates, and of them 155 were elevated to office. In Colorado a woman has long been the State superintendent of public instruction. The State for several years claimed a woman senator in Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson. Lately a young newspaper woman has been appointed an assistant attorney general.

In many small cities women have been selected mayors. A small Oregon town recently afforded the interesting spectacle of a man and his wife contesting for the mayoral office, with the woman as victor. In Nebraska, Montana, and too in Illinois, women hold municipal and county offices. Herald readers are familiar with the work of Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first Congresswoman.

The quality of woman's contribution to office-holding is, albeit, the significant thing. In so far as they have been distinguished these pioneers of their sex have expressed the common interest of all good citizens rather than the special concerns of women.

In Cook County, Miss Anna Nicholes gave the best administration of civil service ever recorded. Miss Amelia Sears and later Mrs. Gertrude Howe Britton established high standards for public welfare work. Miss Mary Bartelme has been a juvenile judge of distinction to either sex. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was the greatest of Chicago's superintendents of schools. Miss Julia Lathrop, called from Illinois to head the children's bureau, became a pacemaker as a wise executive.

In every case the conspicuous women office-holders have won fame for their all-round service to the community and to the nation. Enfranchised women have been successful because they remembered the whole human race.

DAUGHTER RUNS BOLDT'S ESTATE

Mrs. A. G. Miles, of Louisville, Ky., daughter of George C. Boldt, who died Dec. 5, will personally manage the greater part of the fortune of $20,000,000 left to her and her brother. Mrs. Miles has also been elected vice-president of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Company, filling the place of her brother who has succeeded his father in the presidency.

This places in the hands of a woman who has no choice of what her taxes will support, the greatest estate personally directed by a woman since the death of Hetty Green.

The Devil's Wife

BY ELIZA SPROAT TURNER

Perhaps you have never heard that Satan was married? Oh, yes, long ago, to Ashtaroth, a daughter of the Beelzebubs; and besides turning out in all respects a helpmeet for him, they do say she leads him a —— of a life.

I know that she exists, for I have seen her. I am naturally enterprising. The other day I walked for my health, and came to a little prattling stream. Instead of turning aside, like some people, I followed the merry voice until it led me into the woods.

I had a clear June day, good health, and a quiet conscience; therefore I was glad. Everywhere leaves and leaves and leaves, and lights that changed to shadows, and depth upon depth of green; and still the streamlet, now sparkling, now darkling, tempted me, and still the woods grew more dim, until it seemed that the wood thrush and I were alone. And then that very singular occurrence took place.

All at once the forest odors offended; the flowering grape seemed too heavy, the white violet too rank, and even the healthy pine sent forth a flavor of turpentine; all at once the sweet hermit thrush sang false. As I ventured still forward, a cold miasma arose, and in it the beech leaves curled, the soft ferns wilted, and stains of mildew seized the astonished oaks. Strange worms appeared in sudden eruption and straight began to devour the tender greenery, until, when all was dry, they turned upon each other; and where they fell to the ground in slime, unheard of things with faces pushed up through the earth, and the faces all turned one way. That way I turned and beheld the Devil's wife.

She sat upon the ground, and the dignified old chestnut against which she leaned shuddered so that his joints were all cracking, and bits of bark came rattling down about her. She was long, and limp as a lizard, white of flesh, but already somewhat mottled, for she is so poisonous that no one body will last her more than an hour. And although, when I looked her full in the face, she was loathsome, yet when I looked askance at her she was fair. She sat in a brooding attitude, making calculations with the finger of one hand in the palm of the other; and when she wanted fresh ink she dipped her finger into the eye of one of the creatures which had grown up around her, the thing craning forward on its stem to supply her, and receding with a howl.

At length she caught sight of me; red lights blazed up from those pits of venom, her eyes, at which the surrounding vapors took fire and broke into flames, the stream dried up and any ordinary person would have fainted away. But Ashtaroth has no terrors for me, because I am so good. I merely returned her gaze, and asked her what she was doing. Impressed by my firmness, she answered politely, with a voice like the creaking of seventy doors:

"I am inventing a new disease for women."

"Great heaven! (I beg your pardon, I mean great Hades!) It cannot be! In fact, I know it is not, because they have them all now."

She raised her arm, and pointed it toward me.

"Do you feel the goose-flesh rising?"

I replied that I did.

The boneless arm lengthened out like an eel until its fingers touched me. Instantly the whole surface of my body became a delicate network of fine fiery pains; they permeated my flesh, and stitch by stitch, they seemed to embroider my bones; until, as brave as I am, I almost shrieked for mercy; but soon her influence ceased.

"You are too healthy," she said in a tone of chagrin. "If you were like most women, I could show you how every filament of that network is a chord for me to play upon; that is my music."

Myself: "But why do you torment us before our time? I thought the devil's business was to tempt us now, and punish us hereafter."

Astharoth: "I can't wait. Besides, these modern theologies make me uneasy. So many people nowadays belong to churches that either pardon them outright after death, or give them another chance, that if I didn't exact my rights at once, I might lose them forever. But they shall not escape me—no, no!—from the women at least I will take my tithe."

At this she looked so dreadful that the wicked fungi around her howled before they were touched.

"Still," I persisted, "what have you to do with it? I have been taught that all our dispensations are inflicted by Providence."

"Providence—ugh! If you call diseases dispensations, I tell you that they are all left to Satan and me; that is to say, I have nearly all the work, and he all the credit. It is true, he offered the fruit which suggested to Eve the first indiscretion, and to Adam the first meanness; but it was I who, all unrecognized and unsung in history or tradition, it was I who invented the real plan of perdition.

"I devised the fig-leaf!"

Myself: "Pooh! your climax amuses me. As if apparel were not a necessary result of changes in the weather!"

Astharoth: "I confess that protection would have been the idea; but just then I stepped in and gave that lucky twist to the human intellect which has lasted in its results until now. Approbativeness was the faculty I selected to work upon, and a fanatic devotion to appearance was the form I made it take. Fashion is my watchword, the Grundy was my police force and whipper-in; appear unto others as others appear unto you, my first and only commandment. By means of these, I have in the course of centuries reduced the vigor of the human body; through these, today I swaddle it, tomorrow expose it; through these I turn its day into night, its food into poison; through these I have mutilated with holes the lips, cheeks, ears and noses of my victims; through these I have pricked and scored their skins from crown to sole; through these I have picked out hair by hair the beards of the men, and blackened the teeth of the women; through these I have flattened their heads, and clubbed their feet, and deformed their waists, and curved their spines, and damaged pretty much every internal organ; through these I yet hope to extirpate this interloping race. Still, it puzzles me—it puzzles me." And she returned with a scowl to her calculations.

"What puzzles you?" I inquired, with lively interest.

"I don't see why"—but here she began to speak indistinctly, for her body was giving out, and the lips no longer worked well together. She looked up, and waved her arm as if beckoning, then sat expectant. Suddenly a huge thing, shaped like a condor, dropped from space, and disengaged its talons from the body of a girl, scarcely cold, but already neatly boned like a turkey, and fit for wearing.

"The last case of tight lacing, your majesty," croaked the beast, as he stood with his black wings trailed in obeisance before her.

Ashtaroth arose, and slipped it over her head (you know how, ladies); the other slipped to her feet, and she was re-embodied.

"Hah, this is cooling," she said, "but too much dilapidated; it will not last me ten minutes. Where is her soul?"

"I fear," said the emissary, trembling, "that it has escaped me; it was so small, and I was in such haste to bring you the body. But it could not have been a first class soul, your majesty; no crime, nothing but attenuation."

"A small soul is better than none," said the queen of evil. "If I can prove self-neglect, I may be allowed to punish her. Search for it."

Her minion rose straight through the air, like a freed balloon, and vanished. Ashtaroth returned to her calculations.

Now I am going to tell you something you never even thought of. Have you ever noticed in the woods trees marked all over with horizontal lines of holes? Round and round the trunk they go, regular as any reading in a book, and it is all done by the woodpeckers. You know, I suppose, that not a sparrow falls to the ground unnoticed? Neither can a rill run dry, nor a newt's egg hatch out safely under a mossy stone, nor a liverwort don a deeper hue, nor a windflower show an extra petal, nor a secret murder set the horrified leaves a-whispering, but straight the woodpeckers etch it into their memoranda, which appointed messengers transcribe at certain times, and carry up to the recording angel. I know the birds get their living as they go along, but you thought that was all.

You would never think of false witness from the woodpeckers? Well, then, although I am in all respects as accurate as they, still, as I am, after all, a stranger to you, and as there is one thing in what I have to tell which might appear to some as if I exaggerated, I shall not be offended if you go right to that forest and read its record yourself.

To return to my story. "What puzzles you?" said I; "and what is this new disease you are devising?"

Ashtaroth: "I am not quite sure. I rather hope to exhibit shortly an acute dyspepsia. Deteriorated blood also affords a chance for ever new developments. My policy, however, for the last few generations, has been to wreck the nervous system. You see, it is not by severe occasional attacks of even neuralgia that I hope to drag down women; the secret of my success is unintermittence. I steep her flesh, and bones, and marrow in little jarrings, and itchings, and thrillings, and raspings, and ticklings; I keep her senses all alive, her sensibilities all raw, and what she calls her feelings, loosed from self-control, at the mercy of any chance word or look from those about her. Thus I confuse the import of her daily existence, making large matters seem small because small matters seem overwhelming. Thus I rob her life of its serenity, of its dignity, of its capacity for continued achievement—and all by not allowing her nervous system one moment's perfect rest. Not one moment's rest. I like the sound of that. On the whole, I have a mind to make an epidemic of pure insomnia. But before I act, I must confer with my doctors."

Myself: "Doctors? Why, bless me (I beg your pardon), it is they who help us."

Ashtaroth: "Credulous fool! The doctors are my allies: they are the wreckers who laugh in their sleeves to watch my victims steering straight for the rocks. Then they come up with their life-boats just in time to tow the shattered hulks to shore and claim the reward. Do you suppose the doctors don't know that every girl who puts on a corset endangers her own health or that of her posterity? Don't they know that in every new manifesto of fashion from Berlin or Paris comes a death warrant for a percentage of the female race? And do they ever remonstrate?"

With extreme boldness I retorted, "Yes, they do!"

"Aha! have you too heard of the recent disaffections?" she roared in sudden rage.

Myself: "I once knew a physician who made it a condition with every female patient that she should take off her corset; otherwise he declined to treat the case."

Ashtaroth: "If I ever get hold of that man, I will fill him with fire. But courage, I know, I know—my Grundys are true. Give me Grundys enough and I will enslave the world. By the way, yours is rather a fresh-looking body," she said with affected carelessness.

"Not at all," I hastily answered; "I have been feverish from my birth. (Had she then some ulterior design in thus condescending to parley with a mortal?) "But why," I continued, wishing to change the subject, "why do you try so hard to ruin us, when you, too, are a woman?"

"I am not. I strove to be, and failed; and then I married Satan. Not such a woman as you have ever dreamed of; no feeble, uneasy apologetic creature, out of gear with her surroundings, uncertain on what terms she has a right to be in the gentlemen's world; no, but a being erect, and strong, and beautiful, walking this planet as native to her domain, capable of such largeness of apprehension, and such nobleness of emotion, that she could not be abashed in confronting the brother at her side, nor the Creator from whom she is in her degree an emanation."

As Ashtaroth spoke, the baleful lights went down in her eyes, and for a moment something starry appeared there.

"Poor devil!" I sighed. I am naturally so tender that I must pity any one who has fallen from an ideal. But at this she glared most frightfully, and replied:

"I hate you, one and all; yea, I enslave and despise you!"

"But we have our aspirations, too," I remarked with just indignation. "Moreover, we mean to be something yet, in spite of——"

"Aspirations! Ha, ha! and what will you effect with your aspirations while I hold your nerves? You to talk of equality with anybody—you with your narrow lungs, flabby muscles, and habitual squeaking apprehensions; afraid of a worm, afraid of a banging door, afraid of a smile—you think to compete with even so awkward an animal as man? How can you hope for equal achievement without equal force? How equal force without equal physical health? How equal health without equal chance for exercise? What chance for lungs or limbs in corsets and trains? Give me the dressing and housing of men for the next ten centuries, and I will have them as sickly as I have you."

Myself: "But there are other forces, I hope, besides brawn. Why cannot we rise in our intellectual and spiritual might?"

Ashtaroth: "And how, I ask again, while I am sucking out your vitality through a million nerve-tips? You are a set of poor limber tallow candles, all burning at the wrong end; or rather sputtering all over, except the end which might concentrate in light. And when, now and then, a woman does succeed in kindling her brain, while her thought-fuel is wasting through every pore of her body, why, she only burns out the faster, and comes the sooner to me. Hah—I suffer—I burn—and you look so cool!"

"But how," I interrupted quickly, "do you account for this? Our grandmothers dressed and lived in some respects more absurdly than we, and yet had better health?"

Ashtaroth: "Of course; the movements of nature require long periods. The mills of—of—ahem—Principle-of-accidental-molecular-combination grind slowly, etc.' I began in Paradise with woman in perfect health, and as I am compelled to operate in accordance with the laws of this preposterous planet, it may take twenty more generations to exhaust her vitality. Meanwhile, you must own that each generation is frailer than the last."

"The average of life is longer," I persisted.

"Because the risks from war and pestilence diminish. None the less the general average of health is lowered, and this especially in those quarters from which I have most to dread. The more prosperous any community of human beings, the longer the lists of killed and wounded brought me by my leaders of society. It is true that in Eastern countries, custom takes another destructive form, viz.: that of female immurement from the outside world; in the harems, for instance, droves of sacred geese are set apart, like their sisters in Paris for masculine delectation; in the one case in the form of pate de foie gras, in the other of what they call love; both resulting in disease to the victims."

Myself: "But those Eastern women dress well."

Ashtaroth: "They do; from their costume I have little to hope; their clothing, short and loose, is almost as healthful as man's. In England, France and Germany my empire is ever extending; but in America I find my sweetest hope. Here I have the tightest lacing, the most reckless hanging of clothing on the vital organs, the most sudden changes of style."

Myself: "But what do you gain by that?"

Ashtaroth: "If a woman wears her hair one week around her neck like a tippet and the next combs it upon her crown, I gain neuralgias; if she one day buttons her dress to her chin, and the next exposes her soft, coddled neck to the raw winter winds, I gain diphtherias and lung diseases; if she goes sparsely clad today, and tomorrow heaps a heating mass of cloth upon her back, I count on spinal affection. Ah, do you feel at all warm yourself? I think the thermometer must be 213 Fahrenheit." I followed her upward glance with increasing anxiety, but as yet no relief appeared. Fortunately, I thought of another diversion.

"But if you succeed so well as you say, what can it be that puzzles you?"

Her scowl reappeared as she returned to her figures, and soon her hands and arms were black with calculations.

"Still this unknown quantity," she muttered; "or is it some principle which I am unable to master? See, here are my reports for today, of the decimation of life by improper clothing alone. In Asia, a few; in Europe, thousands; in America—ah, this is gratifying indeed. Now, according to my theory, this should more than balance the increase in population; and yet, and yet——"

"Why, see," she resumed more hopefully; "in one place, at least, I have so diminished the physical vigor of the people as to interfere with their productiveness. I hear on all sides that the native New Englander is dying out; and with him goes all the vantage ground he has gained, and all that mental and spiritual wealth he has accumulated in his transit through the last eight generations of culture."

"Yes," I retorted, "but as the Yankee children disappear, the German and Irish children spring up like meadow grass to take their places."

"I know it," she groaned. "I am only retarding civilization. Why, oh, why, do I not succeed in destroying it?"

About this time I observed that her second body, which had for some time fitted her badly, was really going to pieces; in fact, it was only the rind of a body, for its juices had been all drained out within. Again we both gazed eagerly up to the sky, from which no condor descended. All at once she broke out with a hideous cry:

"Ah! Oh! I suffocate! I must have a body! I must have yours!"

It had come at last! I screamed and turned to flee. Horror of horrors! I was enclosed by a wall of those malignant fungi, and every threatening face kept watch upon me. With that wonderful presence of mind for which I am justly distinguished, I remembered that I had about me a pocket Bible. I seized it. I flung it straight at the breast of the Queen of Hades. Her body dropped piecemeal. She, greatening up and up, a bare red column of fire, stood one moment, then plunged into the earth.

The Municipal Bond As An Investment

REASONS FOR BUYING MUNICIPAL BONDS

By William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.

In a column which is to be devoted to a discussion of municipal improvements it is distinctly appropriate that a statement relating to the financial promises of American cities and towns should appear in the initial number of the Woman's Journal for the new year.

Public funds, which is the general term for State and municipal bonds, are regarded universally as the premier form of permanent investment, and it is significant to note that at the opening of the year 1917 no public promises throughout the world sell at equivalent prices or yield so relatively small an investment return as our domestic municipal bonds.

This is merely another way of saying that, measured in terms of security, the promises of American municipalities stand for the time being at the head. This comparison, however, is not, perhaps, entirely just, as the credit of those securities in countries engaged in the great conflict cannot fairly be compared with those of the more fortunate nations outside the ring of fire. Furthermore, the fact that more than one-third of the total supply of the world's gold is believed to be in the United States has tended to give an artificial stimulus to the price of all domestic bonds. The presence of this gold has the effect of keeping money rates easy, and of increasing actually the available funds for investment purposes. Be that as it may, the municipal bonds of American cities are today the ranking promises of their kind, and are probably being absorbed both by institutions and by individual investors in a greater volume than at any previous time.

The exemption from the normal Federal income tax, together with local exemptions in many instances, has stimulated tremendously the demand for this class of bonds at a time when taxes are so burdensome an item in the exaggerated cost of living.

An element of civic pride may well underlie the habit of investing one's surplus in town and city bonds, inasmuch as such investments are in fact merely a method whereby citizens lend their money for purposes of social utility and social betterment. The ordinary purposes of such loans are for the erection of schools, paving of streets, the installation of sewers, the improvement of highways and innumerable other utilitarian purposes which make possible a civilized social life in our modern centers of population.

Women who invest their available funds in conservative issues of this character may well feel that they are assisting, in a helpful and practical fashion, the advancement of the public welfare.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN MUNICIPAL BONDS

There is an increasing demand among women for authentic information upon investments. The constantly growing number of women who are called upon to invest greater or less sums of money, either as administrators of estates or because they have assumed personal oversight of their property, requires more detailed attention in the field of conservative investments than has customarily been given by brokerage houses, or financial journals.

Women want to know about those securities which offer the greatest degree of safety and at the same time pay a reasonable rate of interest. Municipal bonds usually come under this head. There is an added reason why women should be interested in municipal bond issues, because such investments, if wise, go to make our cities more efficient, safe and progressive. While the average investor has little sentiment, and does not care particularly for what purpose his money is used so long as it is secure and yields its steady return, we believe that women should know what a majority of investors do not know, namely, the reason for large bond issues to make civic improvements.

Any money so borrowed, if intelligently expended, is to permit improvements on a large scale, which the cities may enjoy while extending the payment for them over a long period of time in order to lighten expenses.

The city is the power house of civilization, and the securities issued by established municipalities are bound to be increasingly attractive, when issued in conformity with legal requirements and properly investigated and vouched for by responsible authorities.

The investor who seeks an unusual rate of interest, whether he invests in stocks, in bonds, in real estate, or in any other form of property, takes a risk in proportion to the profit he hopes to make. While the rate of interest is not an infallible indication of the risk involved, it is exceptional to find a high rate coupled with safety. In the words of the Duke of Wellington, "High interest means poor security."

Municipal bonds are looked upon as belonging to the most conservative class of investments to be found. It is of interest to observe that during the past two years Canadian municipal bonds have felt none of the fluctuations and depressions which have affected nearly every other form of securities in Canada.

Even during the period of uncertainty which followed the beginning of the war, bonds of Canadian cities maintained their normal steadiness. Since then, American investors have absorbed Canadian municipal bonds as fast as they have been offered.

American municipalities are continually borrowing money upon bonds which return from 4% to 5½%. While much higher rates are paid by industrial bonds, nevertheless the exemption of municipal bonds from most taxes makes their lower rates of interest still yield greater net returns than do many apparently more profitable bonds. As an alternative to investment in savings banks, by many small investors who place safety before an unusual interest rate, municipal bonds are exceedingly attractive.

The best informed counsellors on investments throughout the country are today giving municipal bonds a much more prominent place. The ever present possibility of business depression makes it desirable for everyone to find a place of great safety for part at least of his capital.

The safety with which municipal bonds may be bought makes them especially appropriate for women who are little accustomed to business.

A more active interest will probably be taken by women in municipal bonds as investments, because women have a vote on tax questions in some States which have not yet granted equal suffrage. Women will be called upon to vote on municipal loans for civic improvements in the future more frequently than in the past.

The improvement of the city is the great problem of the future. To this purpose much money will be devoted which has in the past been directed toward other enterprises. The perfected city, efficiently administered, is a sort of collective housekeeping. Improvements which produce better streets, better systems of transportation, better amusements, better schools and better housing conditions are consequently questions which must be decided by the willingness of voters to venture into the field of long-term loans for such changes.

Money borrowed for the purpose of making any civic improvement, if intelligently expended by a city sufficiently well established to be free from a large floating population, does not constitute an unjustifiable expense to the taxpayers. If it were not for the ability of municipalities to provide funds in this manner, few of the improvements in railroad terminals, in docking facilities, in street car lines, in parks and in playgrounds could become realities.

In communities where women vote such improvements have been noteworthy in the last decade. With the spread of equal suffrage, a large field of investment is being opened.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

A municipal bond is evidence of money loaned to a town, city, State or county. The security behind every municipal bond is all the real and personal property within the specified political sub-division. The bond constitutes an obligation taking precedence of all other obligations, and is secured by the taxpaying power of the community issuing it.

The investor should take the precaution of securing a reliable lawyer's or banker's opinion of the municipal bonds in question. The States have different laws governing the issue of such bonds, and it is necessary that investigation be made to assure the investor that the bonds are properly authorized and issued. Municipal bonds are sold both directly to investors and through brokers. When a reputable broker holds such bonds for sale, a legal opinion of the status of the bonds has already been secured, and further investigation may be unnecessary.

The market for municipal bonds has been greatly accelerated by large purchases among investors who have profited by the boom market which has prevailed during the past year. C. H. Campbell, writing for the Wall Street Journal, says: "In such periods of great prosperity even the most conservative investor is apt to be carried away with the desire to increase his income, and while it is true that opportunities to invest in excellent securities yielding high returns, with a possibility of enhancement in value, have been numerous through the needs of the warring nations, it must be remembered there will be a period of readjustment. The future is uncertain, and in order to guard against wide fluctuations attention should be given to our own municipal obligations."

One of the most remarkable indications of the security of municipal bonds is the acceptance, under the postal savings system, of municipal bonds as the only form of security acceptable against deposits of postal savings funds in the National Banks.

Exempt from all Federal Taxes and from Local Taxes in Massachusetts.

City of Springfield Gold 3½s* Coupon.
City of Springfield Gold 4s, Registered.
City of Boston 3½s and 4s, Registered.
City of Cambridge 4s, Registered.
City of Medford 4s, Coupon.
City of Salem, 4s, Coupon.
City of Lowell 4s, Coupon.
City of Lynn 3½s, Registered.
City of New Bedford, 4s, Registered.
City of Brockton 4s, Registered.
Town of Wellesley 4s, Coupon.
Town of Lynnfield 4½s, Coupon.

Interest collectible without certificate of ownership. Individuals not required to report income, either to the Federal Government or to the Tax Commissioner of Massachusetts.

*Three and a halfs mean bonds bearing interest at three and a half per cent. All down the column, a has the same meaning.

TAX EXEMPT BONDS.

State of Massachusetts, 3½s.
City of Cambridge, 3½s.
City of Cambridge, 4s.
City of Boston, 4s.
City of Chicopee, 4s.
City of Lawrence, 4s.
City of Somerville, 4s.
Town of Brookline, 4s.
Town of Reading, 4s.
Town of Hyde Park, 4s.
Yielding 3.25% to 3.75% on Market Value.
Town of Amesbury Coupon Tax Exempt in Massachusetts, 4s—Due 1932-1936—Yield 3.45%.
City of Boston Registered Tax Exempt in Massachusetts, 4s—Due June 1961—Yield 3.720%.
City of Akron, Ohio, Coupon, 4½s—Due April, 1930—Yield 3.90%.
City of Dayton, Ohio, Coupon, 4½s—Due Oct., 1921—Yield 3.80%.
City of Fall River, Registered, 3½s—Due April, 1933—Yield, 3.85%.
City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, Coupon, 3½s—Due Jan. 1929—Yield, 3.85%.
City of Minneapolis, Minn., Coupon, 4s—Due July, 1937—Yield, 3.85%.
City of San Diego, Cal., Coupon, 4½s—Due 1919-1929—Yield, 4.125%.
City of Seattle School Dist., Coupon, 4s—Due Jan., 1929—Yield, 4.15%.
City of Sioux City, Iowa, Coupon, 4½s—Due Jan., 1918—Yield, 3.80%.
City of Somerville, Coupon, 3½s—Due July, 1927—Yield, 3.85%.
City of Toronto, Ontario, Coupon, 5s—Due July, 1936—Yield, 5.00%.
$1,000,000 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Registered Tax Exempt 3½s, November, 1929-1934 and interest, yielding 3.52%.
$100,000 City of Boston, Registered Tax Exempt 4s, June 1925-1931½ and interest, yielding 3½%.
$100,000 City of Minneapolis, Coupon 4s, April 1926-1961½ and interest, yielding 3½%.

SUFFRAGE AND PROSPERITY

Marked Business Activity in Localities Where Women Vote

All manner of wild and fanciful prophecies are made as to the disasters that would follow equal suffrage, but none of these predictions "pan out." A favorite threat with opponents of equal rights has been that if women voted business would go to smash. It is therefore of interest to see in our Eastern papers, in big headlines, the announcement, "Prosperity at High Pitch in Western Canada." Under this appears the following news from Winnipeg:

"Bankers and managers of mortgage loan companies report better collections and a more normal tone in business than Western Canada has ever before enjoyed. A member of the local clearing house says more mortgages have been paid off, more accounts settled and more actual cash deposited in banks west of the lakes than since the Red River Valley was settled. Farm implement houses, some with headquarters in the States, have collected 90 per cent. of indebtedness this fall, and some accounts which have been outstanding six years. One of the largest American concerns has remitted nearly $10,000,000 to the home office this year.

"Mortgage loan companies actually report a plethora of money, so largely have their obligations been discharged. Money at 6 per cent. is in abundance. Representatives of bond houses from New York, Boston, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are bidding for municipal and civic securities, especially 20-year and 40-year obligations bearing 5 per cent. interest. Many bring a premium which even reduces this interest cost, where conditions are favorable. A great quantity of American money is being used here, and has brought down the local bank and mortgage rate. Retail and wholesale fall business has been out of all proportion to other years, and imports from the United States of shoes, boots, clothing and leather goods have been tremendous. Sale of automobiles alone constitutes a feature running into almost fabulous sums."

Women have been given the ballot throughout the whole of Western Canada. The foregoing facts seems to show that doing justice does not necessarily drive away prosperity. A. S. B.

In New Zealand since women vote, bank deposits have increased from £28 to £70, for each woman.

$100,000 City of Kansas City, Mo., Coupon 4s, January 1924-1931½ and interest, yielding 3.80%.

SELECTED LIST OF HIGH-GRADE MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Buffalo, N. Y., 4½s, Reg's	1917-1946	3.82
Milwaukee, Wis., 4½%	1926-1932	3.70
Boston, Mass., 4%	1918-1928	3.70
Bergen County, N. J., 4½% Co. Road Imp.	1918-1928	3.80
State of So. Carolina, 4% Refunding	1932	3.80
Newark, N. J., 4½% Dock	1930	3.85
Newark, N. J., 4% Sewer	1931	3.85
St. Paul, Minn., 4½% Imp.	1936	3.85
Detroit, Mich., 4% Pub. Bldg.	1946	3.90
Union County, N. J., 4½s	1923-1945	3.90
Philippine Government, 4%	1946	3.90
St. Paul, Minn., 4% Ref.	1946	3.90
Louisville, Ky. Sch. Impr. 4½%	1954	3.90
Kansas City, Kan., 4½% Imp.	1927-1930	3.92
Akron, Ohio, 4½% School Dis.	1925-1937	4.00
County of Oakland, Mich., 4½% Road	March 1927-1936	4.00
Baltimore, Md., 4% Imp.	1942	4.00
State of Arizona, 4½% Ref.	1941	4.00
New York, N. Y., 4½%	1955	4.01
Atlantic City, N. J., 4½% Pav.	1933	4.05
Jacksonville, Fla., 4½% Dock and Term.	1942	4.10
Minneapolis, Minn., 4.15% Bridge	1937-1946	4.10
San Francisco, Cal., 5%	1934-1960	4.12
Spokane, Wash., 4% Park	1962	4.15
Memphis, Tenn., 4½% Ref.	1919-1921	4.15
Norman County, Minn., 4½% Drainage	1922-1936	4.25
Greenville County, S. C., 4½% Road	1928-1935	4.25
El Paso, Texas, Imp. 5% Bonds	1931-1953	4.25
Montgomery, Ala., 4½% Funding	1946	4.25
San Antonio, Texas, 5% School Dis.	1956	4.35
Vicksburg, Miss., 5% Waterworks	1934	4.50
Polk County, Fla., 5% Good Roads	1921-1940	4.60

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MODEL FARM HOUSES DESIGNED—PRIZES AWARDED BY UNIVERSITY OF WIS.

Two of the Judges Are Women

Down on old Cape Cod there is to be erected a farm house and an old-fashioned English manor. The plans were made by a Boston architect and submitted in the open competition held by the University of Wisconsin for the best plan for a Wisconsin farm house. The Boston man's plans received first and fourth prizes respectively. The prize-winning design made by Homer Kiessling, followed the compact fashion of Cape Cod houses with a kitchen, dining room, living room, extra room, wash room for the help, screened-in porch on the first floor; also four bed rooms, a bath and room for hired man on the second floor; finally a room for furnace, lighting plant and cold storage in the basement.

About 600 architects from almost every State in the Union submitted plans when the competition opened last spring. The University of Wisconsin will construct a model farm house built along the general lines of the prize-winning plans, erected on the campus of the College of Agriculture. This will be used by the home economics department of the college as well as an exhibit for the farmers and their wives who visit Madison, Wisconsin.

The University has taken this step in order to aid in the development of better ideals with reference to improve farm home buildings. The whole project has been brought to the attention of the lumber, cement and equipment interests and assurances have been received from them that the material will be contributed for the construction of the home.

Two of the judges awarding the prizes were women, Mrs. Nellie K. Hones and Mrs. Adda F. Howie. The second prize in the competition was won by Robert H. Schmitz of Milwaukee; third prize by Allen D. Conover, Madison.

AIM TO IMPROVE KANSAS SCHOOLS

Superintendent of Instruction Recommends Taking Educational Offices Out of Politics

Prospects for the future of public school education in Kansas, a suffrage State, are propitious if the biennial report of the State superintendent of public instruction is to be in any degree complied with.

Mr. W. D. Ross, the superintendent, recommends the following legislation to the 1917 Legislature, says a Topeka Capital dispatch.

"Take the State and county superintendents out of politics as much as possible by making the offices appointive.

"Provide free text books in the grade and district schools.

"Furnish free high schools for all Kansas children.

"Establish longer tenure of office for teachers.

J. Fuller Gloom: "The meaner a bull dog's disposition is, the higher price he fetches. But when a man cultivates a chronic grouch nobody wants him around. This is gross discrimination against man."—Kansas City Star.

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(Price exp. col. on 25,000 $10.00; 50,000 $18.00; 100,000 $35.00.)

PICTURE SERIES (7x10) Exp. Col., per 1,000 90c; per 5,000 $4.50; per 10,000 $8.

(1) Anti-Suffrage Contradiction; (2) Declaration of Independence Up-to-Date (Price exp. col. on 25,000 $18.75; 50,000 $35.00.)

PICTURE SERIES (9x12) Per 1,000 $1.25; per 5,000 $5.75; per 10,000 $11.00.

(1) Madam, Who Keeps Your House? (2) To the Male Citizen; (3) To the Woman in the Home; (4) What Breaks Up the Home? (Price exp. col. on 25,000 $23.00; 50,000 $43.50.)

RAINBOW SERIES (English) 8x10 Per 1,000, 90c; per 5,000, $4.00; per 10,000 $7.50.

ABOUT VOTING—Who gave men their right to vote and when? Pink or White.

CATHOLIC OPINIONS—Green or White.

MAP—White. Suffrage territory in the U. S.

THE WOMAN'S REASON — BECAUSE. Yellow or White.

UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE. White.

VOTES FOR WOMEN ARGUMENTS. Orange or White.

WOMEN ARE CITIZENS. Blue or White.

WOMEN IN THE COUNTRY. Yellow.

WOMEN IN THE HOME. Violet or White.

WOMEN WORKERS WANT VOTE. Green or White.

NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Inc.

171 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

SUFFRAGE STATES LEAD IN PLANS FOR CIVIC BEAUTY

Sacraments Adopts Comprehensive City Plan—Will Utilize Waste Land and Make it Pay for Improvements

American cities waste much land as a result of bad planning, or more commonly through lack of planning, according to the reports of city planning experts. In a recent survey of Sacramento, the consulting architect, Mr. John Nolen, showed that 50 per cent. of the area of the old cities was devoted to streets and alleys. He says in his report: "The six hundred acres would give the city many streets 100 feet wide for transportation purposes, double the number of plazas, furnish three or four blocks for a civic centre and give at least two blocks for each public school. It would further reduce the cost of upkeep many thousands of dollars, save time in transit for both people and goods, and increase the income of the city from local taxes because more property would be used productively."

Re-Planning Sacramento

The city of Sacramento has wasted little time once it became awake to the importance of a comprehensive city plan in putting into operation the suggestions given in Mr. Nolen's survey of the city, and his suggestions as to its needs. The city commissioners adopted the three zone system. The industrial zone contains railroad connections, to which additions can readily be added, and is located along the water front, so that both shipping and railway freight are handled with the least difficulty. Sacramento is particularly fortunate in that comparatively few industries were located in this section, and consequently there is very little rebuilding to be done. Further division into residential and industrial districts complete a plan which will do away with the haphazard growth so common to American cities. The plan for the ultimate Sacramento as conceived by Mr. Nolen is shown upon this page and includes developments which are not yet completed, and some of which are not even begun.

The problems peculiar to Sacramento are:

Railroad approaches to the city and a union station.

Best location of the railroads and the general problem of grade crossings.

The water front and its treatment.

Linking up steam and electric lines with water transportation.

Relief of the monotony and waste of the present plan of the city.

Civic Centre

The need for a civic centre was not very apparent until Mr. Nolen pointed out the advantage of centralizing the City Hall, public library, art gallery and office building in semi-public structures. The first step proposed is to extend the capital grounds to Eldorado Park, thus affording properly protected vistas of the Capital Grounds. The quite general objection to city planning is largely the result of a lack of information among residents. To most people the city planner is a person who proposes to tear down all existing structures, rearrange streets, build parks and roadways and generally create a disturbance. Such terms as building zones, civic centres and segregation of establishments which are a menace to the public health appear much more radical than they really are. The city planner naturally desires to improve conditions as much as possible, but he takes into consideration the necessity of leaving the older part of the city as little changed as possible, while devoting his energies to securing better conditions in the districts more newly settled.

Housing Conditions

The deplorable conditions in which the great mass of the poorer classes in this country live has long been a national shame. The city which cannot afford to build beautiful libraries, art galleries, and other public buildings, can surely afford to take up the burden of removing from existence the fire trap tenement houses which shelter such a large part of its people. No comprehensive city plan neglects to specify that slums shall be abolished and properly constructed apartments and cottages be erected, at municipal expense if need be, to provide adequate housing facilities for all dwellers. Such consideration is not as may at first seem, a charitable or a sentimental one. It is based upon the most firmly intrenched instinct of mankind—the self preservation. The scourge of infantile paralysis which struck the Eastern States last summer was not blocked by the social lines which separated the inhabitants of cities, but claimed victims among rich and poor alike; yet its start was made in the slums of cities and under conditions which a fraction of the money paid out for less necessary improvements would have remedied.

Building Zones

The idea of a building zone is to group industrial, business and residential sections as much as possible by the establishment of building lines fixed by city authorities, the distance from streets and property lines is determined. Land is selected and developed in order to provide for a comprehensive park system which includes not only parks and playgrounds, plazas, school grounds, but other public open spaces. By looking into the future and directing the growth of the city along logical lines, many of the embarrassments which result from fluctuating property values in an ill-planned city are avoided.

Scope of City Planning

The time has come when the problem of city planning should be recognized as essentially a national problem by reason of the fact that it concerns our most fundamental and vital interests. In the first place, it concerns the conditions under which industry and commerce are carried on, and if we are to be a successful commercial and industrial nation, proper economy must be realized through the application of intelligent and far-reaching principles for conserving our people.

The ability of the country to maintain itself depends in no small degree upon the home surroundings, which if above standard mean initiative and resourcefulness among people, and if the low standard, mean depressed personal power. City planning is the one great instrument through which home surroundings can be made pleasant regardless of the poverty or wealth of the individual.

City Planning and Patriotism

Patriotism is largely dependent upon the devotion of the people of their own country and their own homes. To make the home worthy of the devotion and sacrifice which true patriotism demands necessitates the maintenance of a standard of living in pleasant surroundings which satisfies the desire of everyone for comfort, sanitation and beauty.

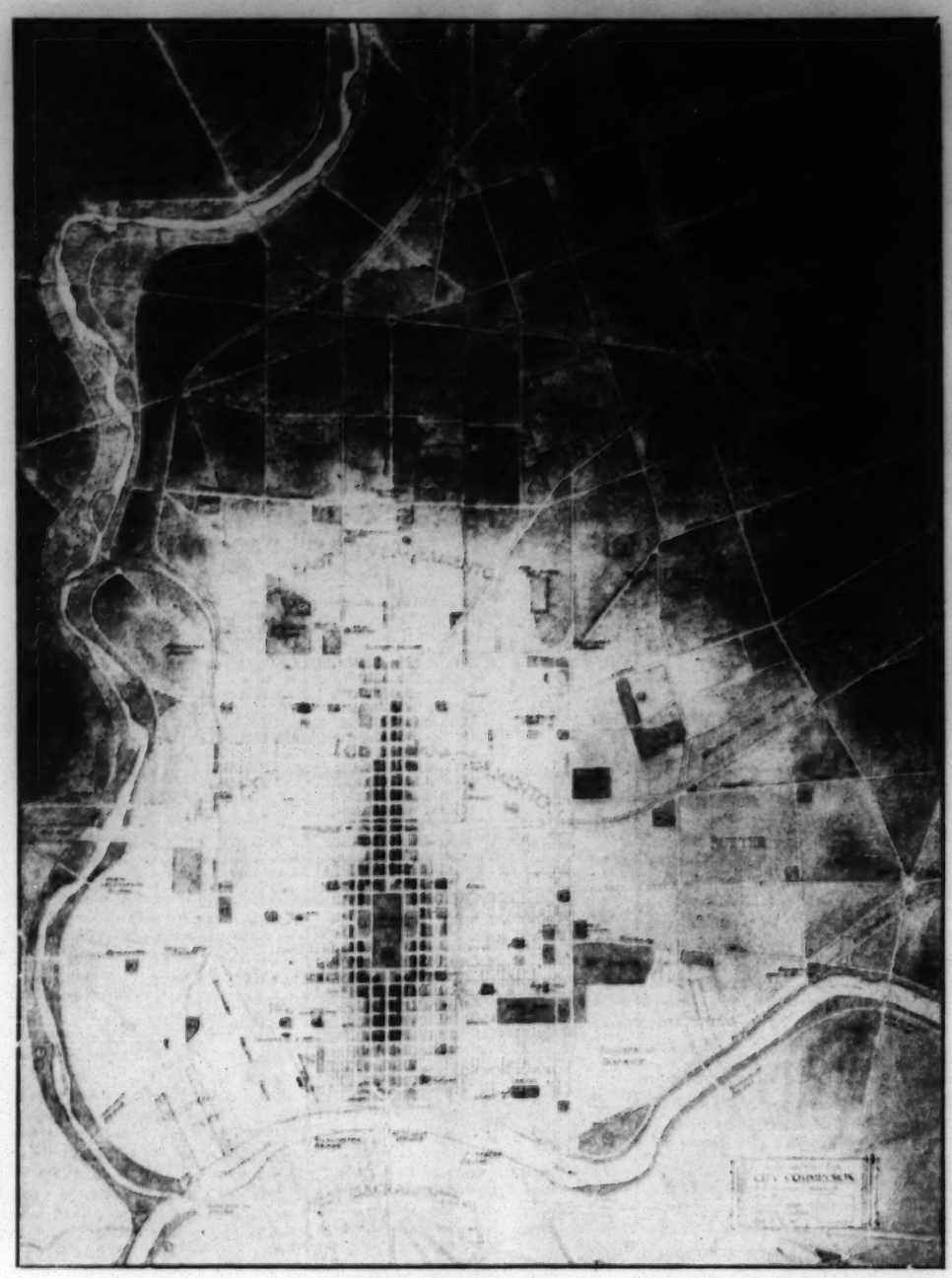
How Suffrage Can Help

It is fitting that most remarkable progress in the science of city planning should take place in those States where women have the ballot. The women's vote is most frequently directed toward those affairs which most closely relate to her home life and the conditions under which her children must live. Whatever her interest may be in the aesthetic beauties developed by comprehensive city planning, she is far more interested in the practical values of proper sanitation, safeguards against industrial diseases, which may be had by the application of the zone system and the segregation of breweries, tanneries, oil storage plants, garbage incinerators and other establishments which are a menace to the public health when located in congested districts.

A WELCOME LEGACY

The Woman's Journal received this week the legacy of $3,000, minus an inheritance tax, which was left to it by the will of Miss Caroline F. Hollis of Groveton, Mass. Miss Hollis felt that the suffrage movement should have a greater financial backing and she saw the need of supporting the suffrage paper. Her gift lives after she herself is gone.

John Nolen's Plan for Beautifying Sacramento



PHILADELPHIA LEADS THE EAST

Plans for Civic Improvements Expenditure of Over $100,000,000 to Make Most Beautiful City in America

The men of Philadelphia voted at the last spring election to borrow over 114 millions of dollars, more than double the public debt of the city, for a carefully planned system of improvements.

These included about thirty million dollars for docks, seventy millions for subways and transportation, and over fifteen million dollars for a civic center about two miles in length, with the City Hall at one end and a four million dollar auditorium at the other.

This civic center will be one of the most beautiful in any American city, and when completed will rival the famous Champs Elysees in Paris. The improvements, moreover, are calculated to put Philadelphia in the very forefront of American ports, and manufacturing cities in efficiency for industrial development. This great achievement in civics was accomplished through an educational system in which a large number of groups of public-spirited citizens, men and women, participated over a number of years. That part plan which was carried out successfully was the celebration of "Founders' Week," to commemorate the 225th anniversary of the founding of the city which cost altogether about a million dollars.

One man alone made something like 3,000 addresses to Philadelphia audiences during the past six years on this educational work. He is Edward James Cattell, a very popular and powerful orator. One of the favorite illustrations in behalf of this great project to improve the city was a demonstration showing that 4,000 acres of land extending only about four miles below the City Hall, assessed today at six million dollars, would by reason of these improvements probably increase in value in twenty years to over 600 millions of dollars. The normal rate of taxation on this increase would therefore be more than sufficient to pay off the entire loan. There would be, of course, in addition, great increases in assessable values throughout the entire territory, yielding also increases in revenue from taxation at normal rates.

The example which Philadelphia is setting the American cities will be studied with great interest by all who possess the right to ballot on civic improvements in other localities where large sums must be expended and borrowed through the sale of municipal bonds, thus spreading the cost of improvement over a long period of years.

Meanwhile it is of interest to women to observe that the contemplated improvements apparently include no provision for bettering the schools of Philadelphia, which for many years have been suffering bitterly from the need of more money. A few years ago the Philadelphia Superintendent of Schools called attention to the fact that school children were sitting on window-sills, and on boards stretched across the aisles, and even on the floor, for want of seats; and there were about 20,000 more children applying for admission than there were seats, even after all these makeshifts had been utilized. The superintendent did not get the help he asked for the schools; the City Fathers thought that the city could not afford it; but at just about this time these same City Fathers voted $50,000 to entertain the Elks. When women have a vote, education will get a larger share of the appropriations.

WOMEN OF BELOIT, KAN. MAKE A BETTER CITY

Women of Beloit, Kansas, have in the last five years spent $5,000 or more for civic improvement. A very careful system of plans was laid for the expenditure of the money as well as in raising it. Beloit is a city of about 35,000 population and the organization of women that accomplished this work included not over 200, making a decided record for group action. Among the items of expenditure indicating ability to handle city affairs in a scientific way were the laying of cement sidewalks in Chautauqua Park at a cost of about $1,000; the building of a public rest structure and refreshment room at the park cost also about $1,000. Salary was provided for hiring a matron for the building during four Chautauqua sessions. Money was provided for oiling the road leading to the park. The women paid for the furniture and improvements for the buildings. They financed a playground and public welfare movement. They also provided money for a garden contest.

The women of this group devoting themselves to business development have worked for many other improvements since their organization for the improvements of Beloit.

As a part of their plan they originated and carried out a campaign for two buildings in Chautauqua Park which resulted in their erection at a cost of $4,000 each. The women solicited contributions from other citizens of Beloit and contributed besides of their own funds.

SUFFRAGISTS

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"GUILT IS GUILT" TO WOMEN JURORS

Montana Juries Give Verdict Against Capital Offenders—Chicago Bodies Partial to Women

Juries of men in Chicago have proved so partial to women defenders that it has become a scandal throughout the city that a woman cannot be convicted of murder, no matter how obvious her guilt. Women cannot vote for judges in Illinois and cannot sit on juries, and the result forms a marked contrast to the situation in the full suffrage States, where such is the case.

Mrs. Iva Barnes recently became the nineteenth woman to be freed in Chicago on the charge of murdering a man.

"I knew they wouldn't convict an innocent woman," said Mrs. Barnes. "The jurors were such good-looking men with such high foreheads."

In Mrs. Barnes's case, acquittal was made trebly sure because, first the dead man was her husband; second, he had sued her for divorce, and, third, he had haggled over the amount of alimony to be paid. When the verdict was about to be read, the court warned against a demonstration. But one of the jurors jumped from his chair to Mrs. Barnes's side and clasped her hand, his face wreathed with smiles. Attorneys for Mrs. Barnes showered the other jurors with Merry Christmases. Mrs. Barnes herself was a heroine.

Contrasting with this touching fidelity to tradition, says the Detroit News of Dec. 25, are the actions of two recent Montana juries who found women guilty of capital offenses. The News says:

"The ideas of most of us concerning women's actions in court are based on Portia's plea of mercy. But it is a fact that in far western States, where women serve on juries as well as vote, there is a general desire by prosecutors to get them on panels, and as firm a determination by defendant's attorneys to keep them off. It is not theory, but experience, that makes western attorneys lean away from Shakespeare's mercy theory, and rather toward Kipling's, that the female of the species is a tough proposition to be bunked. Guilt, with her, is guilt.

"As for the jurors, they hold that if a woman has attained to man's sovereign right to be a Congressman, she has gained an equal right to be a prisoner. It is natural that where men have had the good judgment to improve their government by giving woman a voice in it, they should have also the hard sense to insist in practical ways that society is worth protecting and a law is worth enforcing."

DO ODD JOBS TO EKE OUT SALARIES

Bookkeeping and Dish-Washing Final Resort of Underpaid Detroit Teachers

"Why are the teachers of Detroit worse paid than the policemen?" asked a writer in the Detroit Journal.

Fifty or fifty-five dollars a month is all that lower grade teachers are receiving and their circumstances have become so straitened that they have been forced to resort to all sorts of means to live.

Some of their methods, as told in the Detroit News, are as follows:

Washing dishes in boarding houses for their own board.

Caring for children after school hours, Saturdays and Sundays.

Doing plain and fancy sewing nights.

Working Saturday afternoon and evenings in the small neighborhood stores.

Keeping books and acting as private secretary for doctors and dentists after school hours.

It is possible that if conditions continue the teachers may strike for higher pay.

"It is poor business—rotten judgment! The city, the State, the nation, and the world lose money by such penury, lose strength, lose character, lose everything that is worth having," says the Detroit Journal.

INSIGHT

By Mary P. Sears

It is late,
It is past midnight,
The sky is dark,
Dark like my heart.
In the shock of my sorrow
Days came and went like waves on the beach,
Coming and going
Bitter and salt on the beach.
But tonight in the darkness
I hear your voices, my sisters,
Voices singing of sorrow,
Oh, sorrow of women,
Age-long, enduring;
To the sound of your song
My heart answers,
My sorrow
Is the key to your song.

The hours pass,
The night passes,
Swift winds of dawn
Scatter the clouds;
Against the light in the east, pale and piercing,
I see your faces, my sisters,
Sorrowful faces
Uplifted.
Not like waves on the beach,
Bitter and salt, unmeaning,
But like the faint-coming light,
Light slow-broadening,
The new days before you,
Upturned,
Unfolding,
Far-stretching.
Oh, watchers of dawn,
Yet singing of sorrow,
Sorrow that is the key
To the locked heart of the ages!

FARMERS' UNION IS A LIVE ADVOCATE

Know Suffrage Benefits in Washington and Idaho and Recommend Adoption to Farmers of Nation

National Woman suffrage was one of the principal recommendations of Washington and Idaho farmers, formally made at the eighth annual convention of the Northwestern division of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, recently meeting in Spokane, Wash.

The farmers of the two States know how equal suffrage has worked, and they emphatically declare they emphatically recommend it to the farmers of the nation.

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